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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKS DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.35	5.45
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.49	—	9.20	10.07	12.07	1.22	—	4.42	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	9.33	10.19	12.19	1.34	—	4.54	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	—	9.45	10.32	12.32	1.47	—	5.07	6.15
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.20	—	9.50	10.37	12.37	1.52	—	5.12	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	—	10.00	10.47	12.47	2.02	—	5.22	6.30
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.41	—	10.11	10.57	12.57	2.12	—	5.32	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	6.03	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.34	11.09	11.57	2.08	4.41	5.49	6.24
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.41	—	11.44	2.05	4.48	5.56	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.18	10.47	—	11.49	2.10	4.52	6.00	—
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.54	—	12.00	2.21	5.02	6.10	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.00	—	12.04	2.25	5.06	6.14	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.18	—	12.19	2.39	5.20	6.28	—
Yauwatt ...Dep.	8.11	8.56	11.25	—	12.31	2.51	5.32	6.40	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	9.17	9.02	11.31	11.49	12.37	2.57	5.38	6.46	7.04

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.04	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.35	5.45
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	12.07	1.22	—	4.42	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	12.19	1.34	—	4.54	6.03
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	—	12.32	1.47	—	5.07	6.15
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	12.37	1.52	—	5.12	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	12.47	2.02	—	5.22	6.30
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.41	—	—	—	12.57	2.12	—	5.32	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	—	—	—	6.03	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	8.05	10.34	11.09	—	11.57	2.08	4.41	5.49	6.24
Shenzhen ...Dep.	8.12	10.41	—	—	11.44	2.05	4.48	5.56	—
Fanning ...Dep.	8.18	10.47	—	—	11.49	2.10	4.52	6.00	—
Taipei Market ...Dep.	8.26	10.54	—	—	12.00	2.21	5.02	6.10	—
Taipei ...Dep.	8.31	11.00	—	—	12.04	2.25	5.06	6.14	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.44	11.18	—	—	12.19	2.39	5.20	6.28	—
Yauwatt ...Dep.	8.56	11.25	—	—	12.31	2.51	5.32	6.40	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	9.02	11.31	11.49	12.37	2.57	5.38	6.17	6.52	7.04

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CHIANG KAI SHEK'S MANIFESTO.

SUBMISSION TO CENTRAL AUTHORITIES!

"NO PERSONAL CALCULATIONS."

NANKING, Jan. 16th.

In a circular telegram dated the 9th instant addressed to all newspapers, the Kuomintang members and the Chinese people, General Chiang Kai-Shek announced his resumption of the position as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army, pledging obedience to the Central authorities in his direction of the military affairs of the Nationalist Government. A translation of General Chiang's circular telegram is as follows:

"To all comrades of the Kuomintang and all fellow countrymen:

"In face of persistent demands from the various Party organs and all ranks of the Army and repeated requests from the Government and the people for me to emerge from my retirement in order to help shouldering the heavy responsibility, all having pointed out that the stupendous task of the Northern Expedition may soon be achieved and that I have not yet fulfilled my duty, I have become gravely apprehensive of the consequences and hardly know what to do.

"Last August, when internal dissension threatened to wreck the Party, I voluntarily withdrew, hoping thereby to bring solidarity to the ranks of the Party that there might be a spirit of unity. However, during the past few months, in spite of ever more strenuous efforts on the part of our comrades, the Party has been shaken to its very foundation and internal quarrels have become worse; and while our military comrades have made tremendous sacrifices the progress of the Northern Expedition has been none the less retarded. All this may be traced to my negligence of duty and I offer no excuse for my failure.

"Furthermore, the Central Special Committee having been declared dissolved, the convention of the 4th Plenary Session is yet in preparation. Apparently the various organs have for the moment ceased to function. The Party's authority has broken down and the political atmosphere is charged with uncertainty. The people are all apprehensive and the military affairs become pressing. In face of such conditions, there must be no indulgence in personal calculations in disregard of national duties to the country.

"Pursuant to the wish of the Central authorities, therefore, I came to Nanking on the 14th instant, and resumed what the Central authorities had once entrusted to me—the duties and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army. I pledge myself to discipline, to encourage the Army to the utmost of my ability and to direct personally at the front in the Northern Expedition. I pledge also to support the Central authorities in order to strengthen the foundation of the Government, and to suppress all Communist uprisings in order to bring peace and order to the people. As regards all Party and Government affairs, I hold that the Central authorities should be solely responsible. I shall, as a member of the Central Committee, follow the lead of the other members and share the responsibility.

"At the same time, on the one hand, I shall submit myself to the direction of the Central authorities in my administration of all military affairs so as to better our military positions for our eventual advance, while, on the other, I shall share the task of preparing for the convention of the 4th Plenary Session so that the conference may soon be convened and the Party's foundation be once again firmly established. With the position of the Central authorities restored and the Party unified, the complete extermination of our enemies may be momentarily accomplished. When the Northern Expedition finally has been completed, I shall immediately tender my resignation with the Central authorities so as to make amends for my evasion of duty last year (Continued on next Column.)

MONKEY JOCKEYS FOR GREYHOUNDS.

ENTHUSIASM AT MEETING IN AUSTRALIA.

RODE IN COLOURS.

SYDNEY, December 20th.

Cheer followed cheer in Sydney today when a tiny monkey, seated on a greyhound, and bending forward in the approved jockey manner, won the 300 yards hurdle race.

It was the first time that such an event had been held in the city, and possibly the first time that such a scene had ever been witnessed.

The monkey jockeys have had considerable training, and although many of them had difficulty in retaining their seats, all completed the course.

The winning jockey was so enthusiastic that, although it started with a heavy handicap 100 yards behind its other competitors, it urged its mount on past the winning post, and eluding its would-be captors, completed another 400 yards.

All the monkeys rode in colours, and people comprising the vast crowd which assembled on the racecourse compared their styles with those of true jockeys.

The riders are chained to the collars of their mounts, but appear to suffer little inconvenience from their shackles. No betting was allowed.

MURDER AND ARSON.

"GIRL OF IS CHARGED."

EMPLOYER'S CHILDREN IN STREAM.

December 16th.

The hearing was resumed at Maryborough, Queen's County, yesterday of a case in which Mary Cole, aged 15, a domestic servant employed by Mr. Flynn, a teacher, charged with the murder of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Flynn (Philomena, aged 1 year and 10 months, on July 27th, and Maureen, aged 6 years and 10 months, on August 22nd. Both children were found in a stream near their home.

Cole is also charged with having twice attempted to set fire to Mr. Flynn's house. Mr. Flynn said that last June he received a complaint as to Cole's conduct, and she admitted having been one night in the garage with a young man. On July 27th he returned home to find Philomena dead. To reach the spot where she was found would involve crossing a cornfield and getting through a barbed wire fence.

Midnight Alarms.

He found Maureen dead in the stream on August 22nd. She had shown great fear of the stream after Philomena's death. On the nights of August 25th and 31st he was roused to find the parlour on fire.

Kate Murray, housekeeper to Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, said that on August 22nd she allowed that she had been greatly wronged by Mr. and Mrs. Flynn in having had her character taken away, and that she would never forgive Mrs. Flynn for calling in the priest. On August 22nd Cole went out, followed by Maureen, and after a time returned alone. Cole was again remanded.

"I dare not forecast the result of my reappearance at this critical moment of our Party and country, when both are on the brink of collapse and the people are in a despairing state. I only know that the Northern Expedition cannot be further delayed and that the progress of the Revolution cannot remain interrupted. We must all hurry and unite to make up our loss. I hope all my comrades will get together and that all my fellow countrymen will lend support and join in our stride. I am sincere in my purpose, although incapable of making it manifest, and I crave your advice and guidance with great earnestness. The future of our Party and country depends upon you.

"CHIANG KAI SHEK, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army."

—Kuo Min.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Annual Speech Day, 3 p.m. (Prizes to be presented by Mrs. C. C. Luard).

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Hockey: Club and XI v. Y.M.C.A., King's Park, 4.45 p.m.; "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A.: Sing-song, 7.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.; Dockyard Recreation Club Whist Drive and Dance, Seamen's Institute, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Pleasure Bayers."

World Theatre: "The Lucky Lady" (5.10 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.); "Wong Tin Ba," Chinese Drama (2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).

Star Theatre: "Aloma of the South Seas."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Chongqing), Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Chongqing), 1.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

Fanning Hunt: Drag Hunt, meet at Kennels, 2.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-6.30 p.m.

Hockey: Club and XI v. Navy (Sim Field), U.S.R.C., 4.15 p.m.; "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A.: Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m.

Reception to welcome the Dean and Mrs. Swann, St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, 8.45 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.; Queen's Theatre: "The Pleasure Bayers."

World Theatre: "The Lucky Lady" (5.10 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.); "Wong Tin Ba," Chinese Drama (2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).

Star Theatre: "Aloma of the South Seas."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Lai Mau), 9.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

"Cheer O" Y.M.C.A.: Impromptu Dance, 7.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.; St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.45 p.m.

European Y.M.C.A. Debate, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Out All Night."

World Theatre: "The Desert's Toll."

Star Theatre: "The Gay Deceiver."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Canada, etc. (Empress of Canada), Australia, etc. (Mikihima Maru), Friday.

U.S.R.C. Tennis Tournament: 1st and 2nd Rounds, Handicap Events to be completed.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-6.30 p.m.

Hockey: Club "A" v. Y.M.C.A., King's Park, 8 p.m.

"Cheer O" Y.M.C.A.: Concert and Dance, 7.30 p.m.

Talkie Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.; Talkie Club Annual Ball, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Out All Night."

World Theatre: "The Desert's Toll."

Star Theatre: "The Gay Deceiver."

Deck Norton and "His Globe Trotters" in "Incidents," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Suigang), 5 p.m.

Saturday.

Golf: China New Year Meeting, Fanning, 3 p.m.

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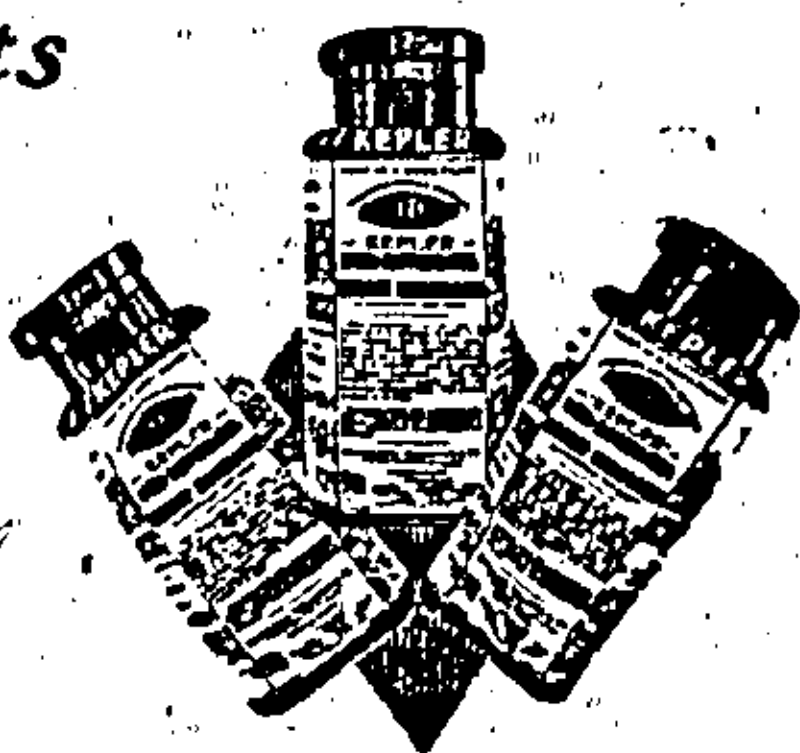
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INDIAN GUARD AQUITTED. SEQUEL TO SHOOTING ON C.N.S. "LINAN."

STORY OF POSSIBLE
PIRACY.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16th.
 In H.M. Supreme Court yesterday, before His Honour Judge Sir Peter Grain and a jury, Saki Mohamed was found "not guilty" of the murder of Ching Li Shing formerly a second cook on the C.N.S. Linan on December 5th.

The Crown Advocate for the prosecution said that the alleged murder took place on the night of November 5th, on board the C.N.S. Linan, whilst that vessel was on a voyage from Swatow to Shanghai. Accused was an Indian guard on the vessel and had been employed in that capacity for some seven months. The deceased was the sailors' second cook and the murder was alleged to have taken place in the port side alleyway at the end of which was a grille. Accused was on duty that night in the vicinity and the evidence would show that three shots were heard at about 10.15 on the night in question.

The Master's Evidence.

Capt. John D. White, master of the str. Linan, said that on the night of November 5th he was awakened by a quartermaster who informed him that a Chinese had been shot. Inquiries were made and as a result, the accused was handcuffed. On examination of the deceased's revolver, it was found that three shells had been discharged. Accused said that deceased was trying to get his revolver. Accused did not try to hide himself and told his story at once.

Dr. A. D. Wall, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased at the Public Mortuary and found three bullet wounds. Two in the stomach and one in the chin. The latter would have caused death as the bullet apparently had passed through the head and found exit at the back of the neck.

Three guards gave evidence as to the duties of the Indian guard and said that accused had reported to the sergeant that he had shot the deceased after having been attacked.

Accused's Belief Of Piracy.

The accused said that he was in the 5th Punjab stationed at Malta during the Great War and after being discharged was a guard under the police at Hong Kong. He then joined a ship in the same capacity. He had never been in any trouble. He said that deceased attacked him from behind and endeavored to seize his pistol. There was a struggle in the course of which the deceased clutched him by the throat. On the other side of the grille there were some fifteen Chinese passengers watching the affair and he was of the opinion that deceased was in league with pirates. As a last resort accused fired three shots and deceased fell. Accused then reported the matter. He had previously been in an attempted piracy whilst on another ship and knew the desperate character of such men.

The Summing Up.

His Lordship briefly reviewed the evidence. The question was: what did the accused consider the deceased was? Did he think that the deceased was a man endangering the lives of himself and others? No motive had been suggested, neither was there any suggestion of any quarrel between the accused and the deceased. Indeed, there was little suggestion that they even knew each other. The accused had kept to his story. He had never deviated in any way from the story which he had told to the captain and to the learned Magistrate. He had not refused to speak at the trial in the lower Court and then later launch into a complicated defence. The jury must consider whether the evidence was sufficient to convict the accused of murder.

The jury then retired and returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

His Lordship remarked that he quite agreed with the verdict. It would have been very unsafe to find the accused guilty, but at the same time it was very proper of the Crown to bring the case before the Court.

GREYHOUNDS IN SHANGHAI PREMIER ASSOCIATION EXPLAINS ITS OBJECTS. DOGS ALREADY SHOWING FINE CONDITION.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16th.

The Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., yesterday gave a tiffin party at the Astor House Hotel, to a number of newspaper representatives, for the purpose of explaining what the Association has done so far and what it intends to do. As a matter of fact, the majority of people really interested, already have a full knowledge of what the Association proposes to do—so much so, that there is a handsome premium on their shares and very few of the latter for sale—and actually, there was far more interest, to any one knowing anything at all about dogs, in the tour of inspection of the Dalny Road temporary kennels subsequently conducted by Major Duncan Campbell, who has come out from Home as the Association's manager. One knew previously that the Association had landed a mob of the long dogs with not more than could have been reckoned as the probable loss, seeing that they arrived at about the worst season. Coming off the ship, they were so heavily coated, that an estimate of them could not be formed, and the privilege of having a look at them was much appreciated.

The temporary kennels were the first surprise. The Association has secured the use of a big and airy godown, the inner walls of which have been lined with a series of most comfortable loose boxes, each fitted with a sleeping bench, in which the dogs are housed by couples. The dogs are fed down on shavings, a lesson which many times has been preached to Shanghai dog-owners, with not much success, though shavings unquestionably are as warm and comfortable as any litter, cheaper than anything, and more sanitary than straw, bracken or peat-moss. Trotting about, intent on their multifarious duties, were some half-dozen young fellows, the sight and sound of whom was enough to make any country-bred man feel homesick—burly, ruddy-faced, outspoken typical kennelmen, who can whistle and chirrup through their teeth in the way that will fetch up any dog at top speed.

A Fine Mob Of Dogs.

Kennels and kennemen, even though the first were but temporary, were beyond criticism. The lads then stripped several of the dogs and took them for inspection into the spacious exercise ground, where also is situated the cook-house. Then came the next surprise. As they all are young dogs and have had a long voyage through very hot regions, to end in a very dry climate, they should by all reasoning, be utter wrecks, requiring months of most careful treatment to set them up. Instead, one saw a madly excited mob of robust animals, taking the hurdles, coursing, doubling, fighting, and generally behaving with all the healthy greyhounds. Someone's to be complimented on the way in which the dogs have been brought out. Even Dinah Mary, with her three youngsters, was a quite contented-looking matron.

To return to the tiffin-party. After Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman of the Association, had welcomed the guests, Major Duncan Campbell made a few explanatory remarks, sitting in part:—

Association's Many Branches.
 In mentioning the Greyhound Association of China, Ltd., I should like to emphasize that this name was originally registered owing to a misunderstanding in this country. The Company is, and always has been, allied to the Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., of Great Britain, who have been so uniformly successful on all the tracks which they control in England.

Our company is affiliated to the Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., and application already has been made to the Minister in Peking to alter the name of the company to the "Greyhound Racing Association (China), Ltd.," and this has been done at the express request of G. R. A., London, to secure uniformity.

Our Association will, subject to a few modifications to suit local conditions, run under the same rules as the G. R. A. They will use the same motor and carrier, and will in all respects be kept up-to-date as to any improvements which may from time to time be discovered in Europe. — North China Daily News.

HONG KONG IMPORTS.

PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT. OF H.K. GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, dealing with imports, states:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS AND FANCY
 Cotton Goods.—A small business has been done in black cotton velveteens, blue satins, white lenos and black and colored velveteens. Inquiries have been made for linens. Some orders have been settled for Japanese jeans—grey and raised back coloured woven striped jeans, there is very little doing in staples. Stocks are low. Clearances are very poor, owing to approach of Chinese New Year. Latest quotations to hand are those of the 10th inst. Eg. Sakel: 17.60d. Mid Amer. "Spot" 10.40d.

COTTON YARN.—The position of our market remains unchanged and no sales have taken place during the fortnight under review. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$170/187; No. 12s. \$175/185; No. 14s. \$185/190; No. 16s. \$190/195. Arrivals: 100,000 lbs. Yarn. Sales: 100,000 lbs. Yarn. Unsold stock: 3,500 bales. Bargains: 9,800 bales.

WOOLLENS.—"Meltons" (Italy); suitings (Bradford); overcoatings (German); 30ins. serge; blankets; scarlet; wool velveteens; cap tweeds. Orders have been settled on the above this week and a moderate business is in progress. The market for woollens is fairly good, but clearances are very poor owing to the approach of Chinese New Year. There are fair stocks of indigo serges and meltons. Another report states:—"Considering the political developments in Canton, there was a fair business in Continental woollens, during the fortnight. The trade in British piece goods (woollens) is also to be considered fair having regard to the Canton situation."

Raw Cottons.—No business to report.

WIRE.—Sales of wire nails 14-3 inches were reported at \$7 to \$7.50. Imports received are: "Business generally very quiet." Prices nominal. Owing to approach of holidays, very little business passing. No reliable quotations are available. Practically no business has been done, local dealers being reluctant to commit themselves to fresh purchases before the Kwangtung situation is cleared up.

FOUR MARKET REPORT.—Stock:
 American, 500,000 sacks; Canadian, 150,000 sacks; Australian, 10,000 sacks; total, 690,000 sacks. Market: Quiet, nothing doing. Quotations: American Patent, \$125-4.30 per sack; American Straight, \$2.90-3.30 per sack; American Cut off, 3.00-3.60 per sack; Shanghai Flour, 3.00-3.05 nominal; Australian No. 1, \$3.40-3.50 per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$2.50-3.10 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$2.55-2.90 per sack; Canadian Mixture, \$2.90 per sack; Canadian 2nd Clear, \$2.70 per sack.

SUGAR.—Market steady.
SALTPETRE.—Stocks: 16,000 bags. Quiet market owing to approaching Chinese New Year.

OLD CHINA HAND DEAD.

CAPT. A. J. ANDERSON
PASSES AWAY IN
TSINGTAO.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16th.

It is with regret that we record the death of Captain Arthur J. Anderson, who died in the German Hospital in Tsingtao after suffering for nearly two weeks with severe intestinal trouble.

Capt. Anderson was an old China hand, first joining the former Shanghai Towboat Co., in 1900. During the past year he filled the position of Acting Salvage Master, in place of Captain Josephson who is absent on long leave. Prior to coming to the China Coast, deceased operated British Government tugs in Colombia.

Capt. Anderson, in command of the tug *Suey*, left Shanghai on December 27th, for the purpose of towing the sailing vessel *Janet Dollar* from Tsingtao to Chinkiang. He became ill whilst en route to Tsingtao, and entered the German Hospital on December 30th. It was seen at once that his condition was critical, and in spite of the best of medical attention, he died 10 days later.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Jan. 15th.

Paris	124
Brussels	34.98
Amsterdam	12.09
Berlin	30.47
Copenhagen	18.20
Vienna	34.62
Helsingfors	193.11/16
Lisbon	2.25/64
Bucharest	799
Buenos Aires	47.13/18
Bombay	1/8.1/16
New York	48.15/16
Geneva	25.32

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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gradually and natu-
rally to taking
more solid food.
Obtain a tin
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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 16th, 1928.

H.K. Bank	\$1,180 buy.
Do. London	\$212 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$211 buy.
Mercantile Bank A. & R.	\$212 nom.
Do.	\$214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$210 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$174 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$590 buy.
Grice Insurance	\$399 buy.
North China Ins.	\$143 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	\$146 buy.
China Underwriters	\$240 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$215 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$450 buy.
Do. (new)	\$404 nom.
Do. (old)	\$382 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$230 buy.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$48 nom.
Shell Transport	\$87 nom.
Waterworks	\$174 nom.
Bengala	\$174 nom.
Kaiser (combined)	\$125 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$124 buy.
Do. (single)	\$10 buy.
Shen. Explorations	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$124 buy.
Bauis	\$124 buy.
Treasury Mines	\$124 buy.
H.K. & S. Wharfs	\$124 buy.
H.K. & S. Dock	\$124 buy.
China Provident	\$124 buy.
Hongkong	\$124 buy.
New Engineering	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$124 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$124 buy.
Oriental	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$124 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$124 buy.
Shanghai Lands	\$124 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 buy.
Hong Kong Realities	\$124 buy.
H.K. Territorial	\$124 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$124 buy.
East (new)	\$124 buy.
Do. (old)	\$124 buy.
Star Ferries	\$124 buy.
China Lights (comb.)	\$124 buy.
Do. (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$124 buy.
Mass Electric	\$124 buy.
Telephone	\$124 buy.
China Buses	\$124 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$124 buy.
China Sugars	\$124 buy.
Malabon Sugars	\$124 buy.
Canton Ice	\$124 buy.
Gemata (combined)	\$124 buy.
Do. (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
H.K. Bopes (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
United Asbestos	\$124 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$124 buy.
Watson	\$124 buy.
Der A. Wards	\$124 buy.
Less Crawford	\$124 buy.
MacIntosh	\$124 buy.
Sincores	\$124 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$124 buy.
H.K. Amusements	\$124 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$124 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$124 buy.
Buy—buyers; sell—sell; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	



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Designs for Posters and
Blocks,
...that checks all insertions
in Foreign and Chinese
papers for its Clients.
...that has an unrivalled
and Extensive knowledge of
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ledge and experience at the
free disposal of its Clients,
ensuring that the money
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will bring them the best
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THERAPION No. 3

GOOD RIDDANCE TO —!

SHANGHAI'S BOLSHEVIK CONSUL.

LIES AND LAMENTATIONS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The following is a brief translation from the last issue of the *Red Flag*, a Vladivostok daily which has just arrived in Shanghai, says a copy to hand of the *North China Daily News*.

The news of the approaching arrival on board of the str. *Sishan* of the staff of Shanghai Consulate headed by Comrade Kozlovsky has spread all over the town since early morning.

In spite of the intense cold, at 3 p.m., the jety was crowded. The working men of Vladivostock came to express their protest against the scoundrels of the Chinese revolution, who behaved themselves so horribly towards the representatives of the Soviet diplomacy. At 4 p.m., the str. *Sishan*, appeared, all ice-bergs and with the orchestra playing a tune of greeting, while a public meeting to salute the returning comrades was declared open.

The standards and posters bore the following inscriptions: "Down with Chiang Kai Shek, the traitor. Long live the Chinese revolution. Greetings to the Red Diplomats."

After several short speeches, a speech was made by Comrade Kozlovsky who thanked the gathering for the honours accorded to him and his colleagues.

"Imperialist Shanghai," he said, "In the stronghold of world imperialism, surrounded by deadly foes, we nevertheless, were not lonely. We always felt your support. We always knew that behind us we have the working masses of the unique in the world republics of workers."

All accusations of plotting and rioting which were made by our enemies, are showing only the anger of the imperialists, and their Peking servants are confronting the ever-developing movement of workers and peasants.

"This movement, of course, was not created by us nor by the murdered comrades of our consulate in Canton."

The Gentle Communist! This movement of the workers and peasants stands firmly on its own feet and no reprisals or assistance of imperialists nor the flowing of blood can exterminate it. Long live the U.S.S.R., the defenders of the oppressed peoples of the world. Long live the steel-like and united communist party. Long live the revolutionary workers and peasants of China."

These last words of Comrade Kozlovsky were received by prolonged cheering and the orchestra present, rendered the "Internationale." This concluded the meeting.

In conversation with representatives of the *Tsun News* agency, Comrade Kozlovsky said that the British press began a wild campaign against himself, demanding the removal of the Consulate from the Settlement. "The organizations of the White bands had their aim to exterminate us completely, but a handful of heroic officials of the Consulate saved us. The Municipal police neglected their duties. When the so-called Nanking Government sent us the note regarding the closing of the Consulate, we were virtually under arrest, inasmuch as we were confined to the Consulate and the police searched all persons entering or leaving the Consulate including women."

"Cowardly Chinese," questioned by the *Tsun* representative as to why the Nationalist Government had accused the U.S.S.R. Consulates in China of fomenting communist activities, Comrade Kozlovsky said: "They are doing it out of cowardice, to justify their betrayal of the principles of Sun Yat Sen, and in a pitiful attempt to cover their acquiescence with the demands of the imperialists."

"Not a single fact or document incriminating us could they find and they realize this fact."

Regarding his departure from China, Comrade Kozlovsky said that all women and children left Shanghai on December 20th, on the Dutch str. *Zornik*, others embarked on the str. *Sishan*, taking with them all the Consular documents and papers. "Myself and two of my assistants remained to the last, handing over the Consulate to the German Consul-General in the presence of the Chinese authorities and when we departed we were escorted by a strong force of police," concluded the former Shanghai Consul-General.

EDUCATION IN CANTON.

HOW ST. HILDA'S CARRIED ON.

TURBULENT STUDENTS EXPELLED.

UNREASONABLE DEMANDS RESISTED.

The perpetual disturbances in Canton during 1927 were clearly reflected in the report presented by the Headmistress (Miss G. L. Bendelack, M.A.) of St. Hilda's School for Girls, Canton. The College held its prize giving on Saturday, but even then, with comparative peace restored in the city only half the pupils were present.

Miss Bendelack goes home on furlough this week leaving Miss Updell in charge. She is certainly to be congratulated on the plucky struggle made by her school against extraordinarily heavy odds.

Last January, stated the "report," we held our Speech Day with a Consular order hanging over our heads commanding us to quit. We carried on nevertheless though most of our visitors were prevented from attending. We were able to re-open after Chinese New Year, with a large number of new pupils and we had the great pleasure of welcoming back from England Miss Updell after 7 years' absence from St. Hilda's. Two of our graduates, Miss Sung and Miss Wong, also came on to the staff and have done a good year's work in very trying circumstances. From Chinese New Year till Easter you will remember that the city was in a constant ferment from political causes. Again, acting under commands from the Consul-General, we were forced to close for the holidays three days early. This enabled us all to be in safety while the Moderates struck their blow at Communism; and to return to work immediately afterwards.

Trouble Within Suppressed. But 1927 knew no peace. Labour and student demonstrations were so frequent and so disturbing to the educational work, that all schools decided to close by the end of June. We had our first troubles since St. Hilda's; but the pupils who insisted on lawlessness were either dismissed at once or refused admittance for the second term. The result has been all that could be desired.

Nationalist Persecution. The Board of Education demanded registration of all schools by the end of August. As the terms laid down were unreasonable and unsatisfactory, we decided to refuse. We are here in China to bring the knowledge of God's best gift to man, salvation for this world and for the world to come through our Saviour Jesus Christ. If this privilege is denied us, our schools must close.

A very large number of pupils left St. Hilda's having been gratuitously informed by the anti-Christian Press that we were not reopening. However, many new pupils entered, and we have had a fairly peaceful term.

In such a year of disturbances it is the head and tail of the school that suffer. The kindergarten are not safe on the crowded roads, and must be boarded if their work is not to be interrupted. Parents often refuse to part with small children for a week at a time. On the other hand the senior classes suffer because the students wish to be sure of completing their years, and there is little stability in Canton. The other class of students we do not want; they leave us for the glamour of the Chung Shan University or of some large college with a high-sounding prospectus. We part from these with a sigh of contentment that we are too humble, too hard-working.

We have had 138 names on the roll this year; the average number of boarders has been 57; the average in daily attendances about 80. St. Hilda's was again the Canton centre for the Hong Kong University Examinations. Owing to disturbances there were only two entries. That our fees were justified is shown by the fact that one of these students was murdered in Whampoa and could not get to Canton for the examinations; the other had to take to flight in the middle, and was unable to complete the final two papers.

Owing to the recent Communist riots several students have been prevented from sitting for their examinations. At least 50 per cent. are absent today. It is a sad experience for all. During this year three have entered as Probationer nurses, one in Singapore General Hospital, two in the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong; another is entering to-morrow, two more we hope next month, possibly three. One pupil has gone to Melbourne for business training.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION AND POLICY EXPLAINED.

In order to place before shareholders a sound balance sheet at the next annual general meeting, a resolution was passed at an extraordinary meeting of Lane, Crawford's, Ltd., yesterday to reduce the capital from \$1,500,000, divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each to \$800,000, divided into 150,000 shares of \$5 each.

This is being done by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$71 per share upon each of the 125,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, etc.

Full explanation of the reason for the step was made by Mr. T. G. Weall, who presided at the meeting.

Others present, in addition to Mr. Weall, were Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. Chan Tong, Mr. E. M. Raymond, Mr. R. L. Bridger and Mr. F. M. Crawford (Directors), with Mr. S. J. Jordan (Secretary).

There were also present the following shareholders:—Messrs. W. Macfarlane, A. Stevenson, D. M. Goodall, J. D. Thomson (representing the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.), C. Bernard Brown, A. W. Brown and T. G. Stokes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The notice which has just been read will have informed you that it is proposed to reduce the capital of this Company from \$1,500,000 to \$800,000 by reducing the face value of the shares from \$10 to \$5 each.

The issued capital of the Company is \$1,250,000 consisting of 125,000 shares of \$10 each. You will realize, therefore, that in actual fact the amount of issued capital which is now being written off is \$500,000. The remainder is merely a reduction in the face value of unissued shares.

Your Board has now come to the conclusion that the reduction is necessary in order to place before you a sound balance sheet at the next annual general meeting.

Off The Assets. It has been decided to write off from the asset side of the balance sheet as follows:—

Goodwill	\$100,000.00
Depreciation of fixtures and fittings	65,000.00
Depreciation of investments	334,023.51
Profit and loss account (less balance brought forward)	53,430.84

As regards the item Goodwill your Board has come to the conclusion and I feel sure that you will agree with them, that in view of the nature of the business carried on by this Company and the adverse consequences to such a business of the disturbed conditions of the year 1925, and the resultant trade depression, the item is not a reliable asset.

New Fixtures, Etc. When the Company changed its premises during the year 1926, it was found necessary to provide a large number of new fittings and fixtures and to abandon many of the old. Your Directors now feel that it is desirable to bring the item of fittings and fixtures in the balance sheet down to a conservative market value and in consequence to write off the amount of \$65,000.

Depreciation Of Investments. The main reason which actuated your Board when they decided to recommend the reduction of capital was the figure at which investments stood in the balance sheet. From the accounts published for the year ending February 28th, 1927, it will be seen that a considerable discrepancy existed between the market quotation and the book value. Since that date the market quotation has further depreciated and your Directors are now recommending that this item be written down to the quotation ruling when the decision was arrived at.

The necessity for writing off the loss shown by the profit and loss account less the balance brought forward from the previous year must be quite clear to you and I do not propose to say anything further regarding this item.

The items I have dealt with will amount in all to the sum of \$562,454.35, which is \$52,454.35 more than the amount by which it is now proposed to reduce the issued capital of the Company. The excess will be dealt with by applying an equivalent part of the general reserve in order to extinguish it.

Whilst I am touching on the question of general reserve your Board (Continued on next Column.)

ROMANCE AND MYSTERY! —

He won thrice on thirteen and dies before dawn. Six people had each been heard to threaten him with death. Who had killed him? See —

THE PLEASURE BUYERS

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IRENE RICH—CLIVE BROOK

JUNE MARLOWE—CHARLES CONKLIN—DON ALVARADO

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At 5.15 & 9.20 Only.

At 2.30 & 7.15.—Chinese Drama, "Wong In Ba."

A famous dancer in a romance of the Tropics —

"Aloma of the South Seas"

with
GILDA GRAY

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

wish me to say that it is estimated that a deficit will be shown by the profit and loss account for the current year and that it is proposed to meet this also by a transfer from general reserve.

Shares Fully Paid Up.

The Company's shares are, as you know, fully paid up and, therefore, as the proposed reduction of capital does not involve any reduction of assets, except in book value, no objection by the Company's creditors is anticipated. This will facilitate the Court in granting the necessary order confirming the resolution which is to-day put before you and we expect that this formality will have been complied with in time to enable us to put before you at the next annual general meeting a sound balance sheet showing the capital of the Company at a figure more in relation to the market value of its assets.

I now formally move the following extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,500,000 divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 each to \$800,000 divided into 150,000 shares of \$5 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$4 per share upon each of the 125,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all shares in the Company's capital from \$10 to \$5 per share."

Mr. C. Bernard Brown having seconded, the Chairman remarked that the resolution in order to have a legal effect had to be passed by a majority of three-fourths of those present. He also invited questions. None were asked and the resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman announced that a confirmatory meeting will be held on January 31st.

CAN A JUDGE DECIDE AFTER PART HEARING? DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE FRASER RAISES A PROBLEM.

Can a judge take up a case after a portion of it has been heard by another judge? This question arose in the Court of Appeal in London in an appeal by the Manchester Corporation against a verdict of \$200 damages and costs recorded against them at Manchester Assizes.

This sum was awarded to Mr. Harold Colehill, of Brooklands road, Redditch, who fell into an excavation and broke his leg.

He had been for a walk with his sweetheart over the golf course on a Sunday evening in September last year, and returning into Shawbrook-road, Levenshulme, he fell into a hole.

The Corporation contended that they should not be held liable, because they were not careful enough to stop young people wandering down an unfinished road. During the hearing at Manchester Assizes before Mr. Justice Fraser and a common jury, Mr. Justice Fraser died, and the hearing was concluded before Mr. Justice Acton, by consent of all parties, the judge reading the shorthand notes of the evidence given before Mr. Justice Fraser.

Lord Justice Scrutton said that he doubted very much whether a judge, even by consent, could go into the middle of a case. Mr. Merriman, K.C. (for the Corporation), and Mr. Singleton, K.C. (for Colehill), were unable to reach a precedent for what occurred at the hearing of this action. Lord Justice Scrutton: I remember a case in which we found after an hour that a member of the jury was stone deaf. Another juror was then sworn and the case was reopened.

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[A.P. 15]

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THE VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY'S PRIZE GIVING.

CHINESE CULTURE AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

MR. W. W. HORNELL'S ABLE ANALYSIS.

The prize distribution at the Government Vernacular Middle School took place yesterday morning, the awards being presented to the successful pupils by Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E. (Vice-Chancellor of the Hong Kong University).

Among those also present were the Headmaster (Mr. K. H. Li), Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Dr. J. Fenton, Dr. Au Tai Yuen, Dr. S. W. To and Mr. Y. P. Law, the last mentioned being the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

MR. HORNELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hornell, addressing the assembly, said that he noticed in the list of successful candidates in the final examination the name of Fung Ping Wah, the son of his old friend Mr. Fung Ping Shan. He congratulated both father and son on the success. The father, Mr. Hornell said, he had known for many years, and the first and only time he went to the Yungtze was in one of Mr. Fung's ships. Mr. Hornell said that he expected at some future date to bow before Mr. Fung as a great benefactor of Chinese education.

Chinese Learning.

This school, continued Mr. Hornell, has been established with a special purpose, and the special purpose is to emphasise Chinese learning and at the same time not to neglect the study of English as a medium of expression. For centuries China lived her own life cut off from the rest of the world by the strong ring-fence of her own peculiar civilisation, culture and traditions. The ring-fence has now many gaps in it, and amid an amazing welter of ancestral precepts, strange occidental theories and primitive passions, the Chinese peoples are stumbling blindly along an elusive track the end of which is unknown. Many Chinese feel that in this process the old learning is likely either to be rejected as useless or to be forgotten. They are apprehensive of many of these new ideas more especially of those which point to a complete break with the past.

"Strangers Upset Us."

A great deal of the Chinese inattentive dislike of foreigners and their apparent satisfaction with everything Chinese is due to the feeling, "We were getting on all right until these thieving strangers came and upset us. We did not want to have anything to do with these obnoxious fellows and we explained to them quite politely but quite firmly that while we had nothing to learn from them, they, being barbarians, were not likely to profit by lessons from us."

But "not even God" as Aristotle the Greek philosopher pointed out "Can change the past." Another Greek quotation occurs to me; it is from Sophocles perhaps the greatest tragedian that has ever lived: "If anyone thinks that he alone is wise—that in speech or mind he hath no peer—such a soul when laid open is ever found empty."

An Illustration From India.

Sir William Hunter, a well known administrator in India wrote a wonderful story which is now almost unknown. The story is entitled "The Old Missionary." The book was given me a few days before I started on my first journey to India. It was apparently published in 1895 (and that's more than 30 years ago) but the story relates to that period in the history of Bengal which followed immediately on the direct assumption by the British Crown of rule in British India—that is to say the period of the story is about 1800. The old missionary is discussing with certain zealous young British officials the British policy of State Education in India and he is made to say:—

"Your State Education is producing a revolt against three principles which although they were pushed too far in ancient India represent the deepest wants of human nature—the principle of discipline; the principle of religion and the principle of contentment. The old indigenous schools carried punishment to the verge of torture. Your Government Schools pride themselves on almost having done away with the rod and in due time you will have on your hands a race of young men who have grown up without discipline. . . . The indigenous schools educated the lower classes for the business of their lives. Your Government Schools spur on every clever small boy with scholarships and money allowances to try and get into a bigger school and so through many bigger schools with the stimulus of bigger scholarships to a University degree. . . . The day will come when your State Educators will have to face with the results. They will be forced back on the old indigenous schools as the sure foundation of public instruction in India. They will find out that races which for ages have borne a heavy yoke throughout life cannot be trained up without discipline in their youth. They will also discover that the end of national education is not to create one vast clerical class but to fit all classes of their natural work."

Great Changes.

Let us now more than a quarter of a century since I started my educational work in the East. I have seen great changes. I have watched the peace and contentment of a countryside wrecked by political and racial agitation. I have been in intimate touch with scores of young lives robbed of their Eastern heritage and profiting nothing by their Western opportunities, and yet I would not reduce by one jot or tittle the facilities which exist in Hong Kong for teaching Chinese boys and girls English, for training them in sciences and for giving them some insight into Western culture and history. Rather I would increase and improve those facilities. The World is so small now that the youth of China are and must be citizens of the World and many of the Chinese in this Colony are citizens of the British Empire. The British Empire owes all her sons and daughters whatever be their race or the colour of their complexion, reasonable opportunities for developing their inherent capacities and surely the British Empire is not so poor either in spirit or in wealth as to desire to evade these obligations.

The Greatness of Chinese Culture.

But I regard it as ridiculous that a Chinese boy and girl should be allowed to grow to ignorance of Chinese as a language and blind to the greatness of Chinese culture. Education which is not based on the traditions and culture of the race is for that race no education at all. China had for centuries an official class, selected for its knowledge of Chinese classics.

There was some sense in that for it meant that a man who was going to administer the country must be acquainted with those cultural principles in accordance with which the Chinese then directed their lives. The old official class has been swept away.

Who is there to take the places of the old officials? I have before me an account of conditions in Hunan that was recently sent to the London Times by one of the correspondents of that paper. The correspondent is discussing the prospects of a peaceful winter in Hunan. Of the officials in the province, the articles report, that some are the same men who functioned or rather failed in April; others are new, young, foreign-trained students with immense confidence in their ability to establish the millennium without delay, but these self-satisfied authorities the report continues, have not the slightest grasp of economic principles, such as the limits of taxation, the laws that govern successful trade.

Those who have or are thought to have money are being driven out of the province or reduced to misery by an iniquitous system of taxation. With no money coming in from the fields and subject to repeated extortions from the Government the old families are in a pitiable state.

Fear In Men's Minds.

Most of the men have fled to Shanghai and the women live in fear for the necessities of life. The chief emotion in the minds of the people is fear: fear of the Communists; fear of the Government; fear of their neighbours. They have passed through such a period of horror that their minds are paralysed, they are unable to look to the future or feel any effort is worth while.

I am not arguing that this terrible state of affairs is due to the presence of officials educated abroad and thus out of touch with Chinese traditions. But I do assert that one vital condition of China's regeneration is the evolution of a new type of official who will combine a substantial knowledge and understanding of the West with the best traditions of Chinese culture.

Hong Kong's Part.

I went the University of Hong Kong to take a part in turning out these new officials and I want this school to help us by sending to us students who combine a good working knowledge with a thorough grounding in Chinese learning.

I am, therefore, wholeheartedly in sympathy with the object with which this school was founded and if those objects are realised I will promise that the University will help you. But I must here add a word of warning. While I have anything to do with the University, this school is not going to be a stepping stone to a soft option ending in either a University degree or a Diploma. The University study of a subject means something quite distinctive, not only in standard but in outlook. It would all become the University to establish a Chinese Faculty, School or

Department in which the Chinese Classics and their commentaries are merely memorised. I recognise what memory has done for scholarship; how for centuries the great Hindu Classics were handed down by word of mouth. But those days are past. What we want to do now is to survey humanity in the light of its records, and not only to know that certain peoples do certain things and believe certain things but to understand why they do them and why they believe them.

Debt To Scholars.

The working world of to-day is apt to forget the tremendous debt it owes to scholars—those Chinese travellers for example who wandered about the wilds of India searching for knowledge about Buddhism. Perhaps some of you have heard of the Hungarian Scholar Alexander Csoma de Koros who came to India at the beginning of the 19th century possessing nothing but a few scraps of the burning desire to find out the origin of his nation. He spent four years in a Buddhist monastery in Tibet and he explains in a perfectly simple and master of fact way how in the winter he would sit covered in sheepskins with his manuscript in front of him, and how the cold was so intense that his fingers got frost bitten as he stretched them out from under the sheepskins to turn over the pages of the manuscript. From Tibet he came to Calcutta and worked for the Bengal Asiatic Society until he had collected enough money for his prolonged journey to Asia in search of the birth place of the Hindus. He started but contracted fever in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas. He died in Darjeeling and there he lies to-day facing the eternal snows of Kinchinjunga.

China wants scholars like that, scholars whose whole beings are concentrated in one burning desire to know and understand.

If you want money and comfort become a merchant. The scholar must be absorbed in his task as to be careless of the morrow. And such a one will not lack sustenance.

"Like driftwood on the sea's wild breast."

We meet and cling with fond endearment to our

A moment on the same wave's crest:

The wave divides, we part for ever.

We have no lasting resting here

To-day's best friend is dead to-morrow:

We only learn to hold things dear,

To pierce our hearts with future sorrow.

Be not too careful for the morn,

God will thy daily bread bestow:

The same eye that the babe is born,

The mother's breast begins to flow.

Will He who robs the swan in white,

Who dyes the parrot's bright green hue,

Who paints the peacock's glancing light,

Will he less kindly deal with you?

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report, presented by the Headmaster, Mr. K. H. Li, reviewing the school work of 1927, had to express my greatest regret for the loss of one gentleman who had helped the school considerably both as "Hok Tung" of the school and as member of the Board of Education. I mean Dr. Wan Man Kai. Dr. Wan, as you know, was one of the keenest education-promoters in the Colony; and his clear understanding of the importance of such a school as ours and the sort of work it should undertake was highly esteemed by myself and the staff. The loss of him has, therefore, been most painfully felt by this school, and I can assure his family of our deepest sympathy and regret.

The maximum enrolment of the year was 178, and average attendance 165.81 as against 150 and 139.59 respectively in the previous years.

The school was regularly inspected by the Director of Education in February, June and October; and on his second inspection we were honoured by the company of Dr. S. W. To and the late Dr. Wan Man Kai, both gentlemen being members of the Board of Education, and above all, keen supporters and well-wishers of our institution. New entrants of the year and the school premises were medically inspected by Dr. E. M. Minett whose advice has been much appreciated.

Messrs. Fung Ping Shan and Li Yik Mui, in the name of a body of Chinese friends continued their usual generosity by giving scholarships of \$50 each per annum to students obtaining the highest position in entrance and annual examinations and to those who would otherwise be financially unable to come to study. We have to thank these gentlemen also for their kind gift of some useful furniture and a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in its latest edition.

In December, our "final" students in the Middle School Division sat for a special examination conducted by the University of Hong Kong. Of the first students we sent four turned out successful, one obtaining distinction in Mathematics. Two of our normal students also passed their final examination conducted by Government Examiners and are this morning to receive vernacular teacher certificates.

(Continued on next column.)

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

FEW CASES OVER THE WEEK-END.

YESTERDAY'S LIST.

[BY NOTE-BOOK.]

A number of minor cases occupied the attention of the Magistrates yesterday, but few of them were of public interest.

POLICE STOP A FIGHT.

As the result of a quarrel among coolies employed by the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, four men appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday charged with disorderly conduct.

Inspector McWalter stated that the first defendant gathered a mob round him on Saturday afternoon and went to the installation to seek revenge against another coolie with whom he had had a dispute the previous day. Two Indian constables succeeded in driving the crowd as far as Cheung Sha Wan when police reinforcements appeared and arrested the four defendants, the first three of whom were armed with poles.

The first three defendants were fined \$10 each and bound over to be of good behaviour, while the fourth man was ordered to sign a personal bond for his future good behaviour.

OPIUM IN A BLANKET.

A pantry boy of the s.s. *Kong Yung* was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistrate's yesterday with being in possession of 18 tael of prepared opium.

The evidence was that the defendant, who was with two other pantry boys, claimed a bundle of blankets, which when searched was found to contain a parcel of opium. The defendant claimed that only one of three blankets in the bundle belonged to him. This blanket had been lent to another person, and he was not aware of the presence of the drug.

An adjournment was made until Wednesday for the other pantry boys to be called.

STEALING LETTERS.

Charged with stealing letters from private letter boxes a Chinese was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistrate's.

A Chinese postman was questioned by the Magistrate as to why letters delivered by him had never reached the addressees. It was stated that this postman would insert letters in a box in such a way that it would be quite easy for anyone to take them out.

He also admitted that letters addressed to the same building were slipped into one box by him instead of being properly distributed.

Mr. Lindell said that it was obvious that the postman was telling lies to save himself. He was guilty of dereliction of duty and he would be reported to the Postmaster who would deal with him departmentally.

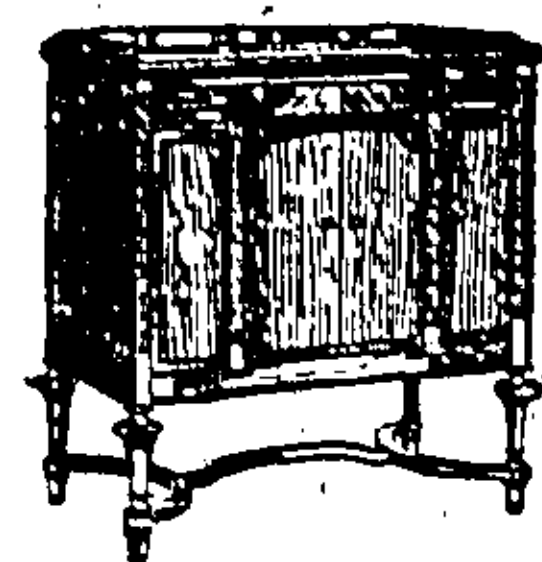
The case was continued in the afternoon and after hearing further evidence, his Worship again remanded the accused in police custody.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

The master of a trading junk, registered as T3309H, and his *pois* were taken into custody following the seizure by the police on board of three Luger pistols, three magazines and over 300 rounds of ammunition. The defendants were charged at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, and after evidence had been heard, the case was remanded until this afternoon.

In the sphere of sports, the school has done particularly well this year. We were able to send a volleyball team to compete for the Senior Shield, and we were able to win many games and score a great number of points. Coming to football, we played altogether more than twenty friendly matches with schools and clubs outside; we lost only five games and won all the rest. Our ping pong team is the strongest of all. At the beginning of this year we had an excursion to Tai Tam reservoir and shortly after the summer vacation, through the kindness of Sir Robert Ho Tung, we had a picnic to his farm at Sheima-shui. On both occasions we had enjoyable days.

The health of the school has been satisfactory on the whole. Though the school is young in age, we have before us a great vision of development and success—a vision we believe to be convincingly real, when we see the ever-increasing and enthusiastic support shown by guardians and the public as a whole.



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LONG ARM OF THE LAW.

THREE GAOLBREAKERS
RECAPTURED

IT DOES NOT PAY TO BOAST.

After staging a sensational and successful escape from Victoria Gaol in November of last year, the four Chinese convicts made their way to Canton despite all the vigilance of the Police.

They were enjoying their regained freedom in Canton and would have been doing so still, but for their misplaced loquacity.

It will be remembered that recently they wrote to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here boasting about their cunning. In the latter they also complained of the discipline of the gaol and made many suggestions as to how a prison should be conducted. They also made allegations against many wardens. The letter was lengthy but no address was given.

Unfortunately for them, the letter was sufficient clue to the police. A party of the shrewdest men in the Hong Kong force was at once sent to Canton, where, in collaboration with the Canton Police, several raids on likely haunts were carried out early on Sunday morning with the result that three of the four escaped prisoners were re-arrested and brought back to Hong Kong. They are now back in the Victoria Prison, but their advice on running a gaol is not likely to be sought.

A raid at 4 a.m. on Sunday in the suburbs of Fongchuen saw the arrest of Li Pui ahui Li Lam, one of the quartette. He was sleeping at the time and before he could make any resistance, he was secured. Four hours after this, another raid was carried out at Sap Pat Po, where another two of the escaped convicts were recaptured. In this case also no resistance was met with.

With regard to the fourth man it was stated that he was shot in the recent "Reds" uprising. He was caught red-handed looting.

The three recaptured men will be charged at the Magistrate's with escaping from prison.

DRIFTING ALONG!

NO RECONSTRUCTION
POLICY IN CANTON.BUSINESS SLACK BUT NO SIGN
OF WANT.CURRENCY STILL DEPRESSED.
CIATING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, January 16th.

The last fortnight in Canton has seen many changes in the local administrative and military offices, and until the heads of departments have finished re-staffing their offices, nothing of importance will be done. The leading hotels are filled with hundreds of office-seekers, the candidates for higher appointments spending their time discussing politics in the dining room of each hotel, while those of lower rank congregate in restaurants and tea houses along the Bund.

The latest list of Canton Provincial officials includes General Li Tsai Hsin, Chairman of the Administrative Council; Mr. Liu Tsai Po, Commissioner of Home Affairs; Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; General Fung Chao Hsin, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; General Chok Man, Commissioner of Finance; Mr. Ma Chin Chun, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour; Mr. Lee Luke Chin, Commissioner of Industry.

MONEY MATTERS.

Canton notes issued by the Central Bank of China, continue to depreciate. The failure of the Bank to reconvert normal business, or even to keep its door open, may be one of the causes. To discourage further depreciation the Police have arrested an official of the Waterworks Company for refusing to accept the notes, which are still legal tender in Canton.

Regarding the arrest of Mr. Wong Tung, head of the Lightermen's Union, the other day, it was stated that it was purely a personal matter, having nothing to do with affairs of the Union.

The Chinese Post Office in Canton has resumed its international money order issue.

General Wong Shu Hsing, the warlord of Kwangsi, has been appointed by General Li Tsai Hsin to supervise civil and financial affairs in the West River districts of Kwangtung.

NEW YEAR PREPARATIONS.

Fairly long holidays at Chinese New Year are, of course, the custom but this year many trading junks have already been laid up owing to the activity of pirates. Many dealers in holiday goods are unable to ship their cargo inland.

Temporary buildings are being erected in the area recently destroyed by the "Reds," for the year-end trade. Although ruins and debris are everywhere, the City is showing no sign of suffering, and any relief forthcoming should go towards rebuilding the City by means of public loans.

While overseas Chinese are being requested to contribute towards a relief fund, Canton the other day must have spent more than \$10,000 in erecting arches of triumph in honour of General Li Tsai Hsin.

General Li himself, however, did not see very many of the arches and they were put up a fortnight after his return.

The Fong Yih Hospital Committee in Canton, whose staff buried more than 1,800 victims of the "Red" massacre have announced that their job is finished and henceforth, the authorities must bury the dead who are abandoned by relatives.

6,000 KWEICHOW TROOPS
KILLED OR CAPTURED.

As regards the military situation there is no further news from the East River. Wireless intelligence from Yunnan indicates that the attempt to dominate those of Yunnan has not ended happily for General Chau Si Cheng. If the reports are true, more than 6,000 Kweichow troops operating in Yunnan have either been killed or taken prisoners. The Police-military situation in Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces is not unlike that in Kwangsi and Kwangsi, where rival military factions are fighting for supremacy.

MARSHAL CHIANG AND THE
CANTONESE.

CANTON, January 16th.

Canton political and military leaders with their followers have openly expressed their disapproval of the attempt of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek at Nanking courting the attendance of Cantonese members of the Central Executive Committee for the proposed meeting of the Kuomintang. The clique dominating Canton accuses Chan Kung Pok and others of having sponsored the recent attempt of the "Reds" to establish a "Soviet Government" in South China.

CHINESE "REDS" AND THIRD
INTERNATIONALE.

From reliable sources, it is stated that the Third Internationale did order the Chinese Bolsheviks in the Kuomintang to make themselves "the power" and remove all opponents, but it is doubtful that Mr. Chan and his clique, including Mr. Wang Ching Wei, complied with the Moscow order. It was the impossibility of the Moscow proposal and the suspicion of the real intention of the Third Internationale on the part of Mr. Chan that led to the break between the Russians and the Kuomintang. The wing had been advised of the intention of the "Reds" may be true, but that they were a party to the crime is doubtful.

KWANGSI CLIQUE AND
CHIANG FACTION.

There will soon be open conflict between the so-called "New Kwangsi Clique," the Chiang Faction, and the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang will have the support of the Si Shan or West Hill Clique, of which General Hsu Chung Chi is one of the leaders. To procure the support of the Cantonese, General Hsu may be welcomed back to Canton in the spring of this year. General Hsu is going abroad for a holiday, but this is a test whether his friends will wait until he returns. His political managers are already working in Canton to have him back some day.

THE LARGER ISSUES AND
THE CURRENCY.

Locally speaking, the larger issues are the rehabilitation of the Central Bank of China notes and the disposal of the labour policy before the Chinese New Year.

The local notes were being quoted at 62 this morning and this cannot be said to be improving. Party papers claim progress for a \$10,000,000 loan, but details are being, and responsible channels are silent on the subject.

The first sign of disorder in connection with the note depreciation of any importance was a quarrel between the members of the Fire Brigade and the City Bus drivers. A fireman tendered a dollar note for 30 cents fare and expected to receive 30 cents back in exchange. Upon refusal of a bus conductor to accept the note in full value, the fireman was alleged to have assaulted him, and this nearly caused a riot on the evening of January 15th.

In anticipation of further discount of notes, all shops have doubled their usual prices, and when payment is made in specie, there is a rebate.

PROSCRIBING LABOUR
UNIONS.

Scores of labour unions have been proscribed in the last fortnight, and a search was made on the premises of the Workers' Club of the Sincere Company the other day, which resulted in eight arrests. Pending the investigation of unions, as to their politics, no more labour union meetings will be allowed in Canton. Except the Central Labour Union and the Mechanics Union, all other unions are to be suppressed.

THE NANKONG TRAIN
ROBBERY.

With reference to the train robbery at Nankong on Thursday last, some 20 suspects have been taken into custody by officers of the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railroad in co-operation with details from the 3rd Army Corps—guards responsible for the protection of the line. The captives taken from the passengers probably reached 100, and the body of the robbers is valued at \$130,000.

THE YEAR-END TRADE.

Only a small year-end trade is expected this year in Canton, and the usual display of holiday goods in the City has not been so much in evidence as in former years, when there was comparative peace. The merchants are not accepting Central Bank of China notes for settlement, but as there is an understanding throughout, no difficulty is anticipated.

Government employees will be paid in notes, but how they are to dispose of them is somewhat of a problem.

AN ABSENT WIT-
NESS.CHIEF JUSTICE REFUSES
ADJOURNMENT.HOLDING UP THE COURT'S
BUSINESS.

When Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., made an application at the Supreme Court yesterday morning for the adjournment of a case until after the Chinese New Year holidays, in view of the fact that an important witness to his case was absent, His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) termed it a somewhat unusual application. His Lordship also remarked that he could not be expected to wait upon the convenience of witnesses.

The case is over a promissory note, the Yui Hong Bank suing the Tai Hing Wo firm and Tse Chai Tam, both of 132 Connaught Road Central, for \$27,311.13.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon are appearing for plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin are for defendants.

Mr. Alabaster, in opening his case, said a defence of fraud had been filed, but circumstances had arisen which made him ask for an adjournment. The principal witness for the plaintiffs would be a former employee of the firm. He was now employed by the Vacuum Oil Company in Canton. The case was set for last Monday and the witness remained in Hong Kong until Thursday when he returned to Canton in order to collect accounts before Chinese New Year. Witness had written to say that he could not attend Court until next week.

Mr. Potter opposed the application. The defence of fraud, he said, had been filed since the beginning of things. As far as the defence knew the man was the only witness and he was out of the Colony. Counsel for the plaintiff had a perfect hold over the witness by subpoena, but apparently no steps had been taken to detain him.

His Lordship remarked that the case last week had lasted longer than anticipated.

Mr. Potter said that no one suggested the Vacuum Oil Company would interfere with the course of justice. They would certainly do nothing to keep a witness out of Court.

Mr. Alabaster said the witness had been expected back again, but had now written to say that his accounts must be collected. He could not leave Canton without the permission of his firm and the witness would have had to write to the head office to get that.

Asked by the Chief Justice why the man was not served with a subpoena, Mr. Alabaster replied that he was expected back. They could not have expected him from going back on Thursday.

Mr. Potter: It would have been very easy for them to go to the Vacuum Oil Company and ask if they had any objection to the witness remaining in Hong Kong.

The Chief Justice: I don't like to put myself in the position of waiting for witnesses. If that were done the business of the Court could not go on. I don't think I can be asked to postpone a case which has been brought merely because a witness says he cannot come.

It would practically mean that I should be expected to wait for the convenience of witnesses.

Mr. Alabaster's application was refused.

Mr. Alabaster said that the claim was based on three promissory notes of \$10,000 each dated January 23rd, 1925, and now overdue. The notes were not paid at an extended date. The sum of \$30,000 was due. The sum of \$1,000 and \$2,000 had been paid, the former on September 4th, 1925, and the latter on September 15th, 1925.

Following the conclusion of Mr. Alabaster's opening, His Lordship, on further application being made, consented to adjourn the hearing of the case until this morning, in order to allow an attempt to be made to obtain the attendance of a necessary witness to the case.

His Lordship adjourned the case, but ordered that plaintiffs paid the costs for yesterday's hearing.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

ELECTION ON SHAMEEN.

[FROM A SHAMEEN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, January 15th.

There was an election at the French Consulate, Shameen, on Saturday last, when Mons. Lafford, of Messrs. Madier & Co., was elected as a French member and Mr. H. S. Kavarana was re-elected as a foreign member of the French Municipal Council. Mr. Kavarana has been a member of this Council for over quarter of a century.

THE GOD OF THE KITCHEN.

CHINESE NEW YEAR OBSERVANCES.

YEAR OF WAR, FIRE AND WATER.

SOME INTERESTING SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS.

[By C. L. C.]

Chinese New Year will be with us in a few days, and as far as the average European knows, it is a day of merry-making. To the Chinese it means more than that. There are many religious ceremonies to perform, and one must put one's best foot forward to be on the right side of the various gods and goddesses.

The chief religious ceremony is to give a hearty send-off to the god of the kitchen. This deity makes a yearly trip to heaven to report every household, and will return to his place in the kitchen on the third day of the first moon. On this day, many offerings must be burnt to welcome this much-fearing god back to earth. It may surprise the readers to know that this god is represented only by a few characters written on a piece of red paper, and yet this piece of paper is daily worshipped for the whole 365 days of the year.

The coming year is an intercalary or leap year, and will have two second moons. The New Year is named Mo San, and, according to the Chinese Almanac, the year will be a fruitful one. Unfortunately the god of war, or Tai Sui, is linked with the coming year.

Europeans would do well not to speak of death, funerals, and misfortune to their Chinese friends during the first half of the first moon. European ladies must not dress their hair in the presence of their amahs on New Year's morning. She will also say uncomplimentary things about you if they happen to see your hair early in the morning still towelled from the "downy couch."

An Ancient Legend And The
Kitchen God.

Every Chinese home, rich or poor, is bustling with excitement these few days making preparations to see the old year out and to welcome the New Year in. Cakes and pastries of all descriptions are being made. Crystallised fruit dealers do a big trade for no New Year is complete without the "octagon tray" in which such fruits and melon seeds are served to visitors.

Appropos this "octagon tray," which has eight compartments, visitors will find from it a few melon seeds, but when leaving they must put in a *lai see* (red paper with ten cents or so in it). It will therefore be seen that the little octagon tray is a good money-maker.

The first religious ceremony in connection with the New Year was performed yesterday. Europeans might have heard a loud bursting of crackers early yesterday morning. That was when the Chinese were giving the god of the kitchen a hearty send-off. Before the firing of the crackers, a small piece of cooked pork and a few cupsful of wine were placed before the old piece of red paper, with the few characters written on it.

The mistress of the house would then burn some joss papers and sprinkle the wine on the ground. She would sit in the meanwhile making a request to the god to make a favourable report on her household. The crackers would then be fired and in imagination the kitchen god would be seen soaring high to heaven, where he will give the god of gods a full year's account of what had taken place in your kitchen.

"Mun Tching."

There are many stories told about this ceremony, and particularly interesting is the one about Mun Tching.

Mun Tching was the poorest man throughout the length and breadth of China many thousand years ago. Up to this day the Chinese's favourite expression of impecuniousness is "as poor as Mun Tching."

One day, near the New Year, Mun Tching had to get a small piece of pork to spend the kitchen god on his yearly visit to heaven. Not having the means to do so, he went to a butcher to procure a small piece on credit. The master of the pork shop was out and the sympathetic *foki*, on learning why the pork was wanted, gave Mun Tching the piece of pork.

The master returned and finding that there was a piece of pork missing, asked his *foki* what he had done with it. The *foki* told him. The master got into a great rage and beat his *foki*, calling him a fool to give credit to Mun Tching knowing quite well that he was the poorest man in China. Straightway to Mun Tching's house the master went, but he was too late to stop Mun Tching, cooking the meat. He found the pork cooked and laid before the kitchen's god. The master was mean enough to snatch the pork away, and threw ashes into the soap-boiled with the same piece of pork.

Poon Mun Tching dared not say anything, but he called upon the kitchen-god to bear witness of his wrongs and to proclaim them in heaven. A few days after the New Year, the kitchen god returned to Mun Tching's kitchen, and by some miraculous power, Mun Tching suddenly became a very rich man and was very kind and generous to those in need.

The pork dealer suffered a reverse and became a very poor man but his punishment for being haughty and mean was yet to come. Day by day, "the leaves of his family tree fell, until he alone remained in this world to take full punishment." So is the conclusion of this Chinese legend. To-day, no matter how poor a family may be, offerings must be made to the kitchen god at this time of the year.

The Kitchen God Returns.

This deity is at present away from all Chinese homes, and housewives and cooks are walking very circumspectly. The imagination of the Chinese knows no bounds. They say that during these few days without the god to preside at the kitchen, every pot of rice is sure to be burnt. The Chinese, according to their own belief, are eating burnt rice until the kitchen god is returned to them.

The guardian of the kitchen will return to earth on the third day of the Chinese New Year. With his coming, another joss offering is made to welcome him back. A new piece of red paper has already been obtained and taken to the public scribers for the proper characters to be written at a cost of a few copper cents.

This paper—the symbol of the returned kitchen god—is stuck in the old place. Fire-crackers will be burnt to receive the god back, and a piece of pork, and other eatables will be placed before the paper and wine sprinkled on the ground. Later the meat would be for the family's consumption.

Other Superstitions.

One has to be careful in one's speech with the Chinese during the Chinese New Year's holidays. Besides avoiding conversation about funerals, death, and misfortune no Chinese will sweep the floor, or dress their hair on New Year's day. On meeting them, one must make every kind of optimistic and complimentary remark. To an elderly person wish him long life; to young people wish them a large family of sons, wealth and prosperity; to an unmarried girl wish that her "match" may be coming to her soon. Of course, the commonest thing to say to them is *Kung Hei Fat Choy*, the translation of which is "many children and wealth."

On New Year's Eve, few of the Chinese will sleep. After a merry and sumptuous feast, the whole family will "do the bazaar" at the Bonham Strand up to midnight. Then they will return home and indulge in a game of mah jong until daybreak. On New Year's day, all Chinese will fast. They are not allowed to eat fish, meat or even eggs on that day. All they eat is vegetables and bean curd.

Then comes the third day, when the kitchen god will return. After that there will be another small celebration on the seventh day. According to the Chinese, this day is the public's birthday. *Yim Tat*, it is called in Chinese—a free birthday for all.

The Omens For The New Year.

The Chinese years have their special names consisting of two characters. On these two characters, many business schemes are decided. The character for the coming year are *Mo San*.

The character *Mo* means "wood" and *san* is for "dragon." The significance of these characters are that the coming year would be fruitful with plenty of water.

The Chinese Almanac also says that the god of war *Tai Sui* is dominating the coming period, and anyone who happens to be 7, 10, or 21 years of age will gain the wrath of this warrior god and be seriously ill.

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TO A SPRIGGILL

WILLIAM HESSELTINE, Tenor
4497 LA TOSOA—(a) Strange Harmonies (Recondita
armenia); (b) When the Stars Were Brightly
Shining (Elocera le stelle)

HAROLD WILLIAMS, Baritone
4498 LIMEHOUSE
THE GINCHY ROAD

EDGAR COYLE, Baritone
9248 THE DEVOUT LIVER
SHE IS FAR FROM THE LAND

THE SALISBURY SINGERS (Unaccompanied)
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 17th JANUARY, 1928.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £1000. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and to be accompanied by the Tenders for GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any such Tender in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

H. G. RILEY, Lieut.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C. His Majesty's Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong. [5756]

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BURNS DINNER.

25th JANUARY, 1928.

MEMBERS desiring to be present at the above are requested to notify the undersigned as soon as possible. E. M. BRYDEN, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews. [5751]

HELENA MAY LADIES' GYMNASIUM CLASS.

FOR HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT

LADIES interested in Gymnastics, Games and Country Dancing are invited to join the class held at the Helena May Institute on FRIDAY, at 5.30 P.M. Fee: \$5 for 4 successive classes. The class is directed by Miss SIGGINS. [5764]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, At 3 P.M.

ADMISSION to Public Enclosure: \$1.00. Ladies Free. Enclosure on production of Badge only. Subscribers can introduce two Ladies Free, and two Non-members at \$5.00 Each. Cars parked on the Recourse: \$5.00 Each. Free parking arranged off the Course. Tickets obtainable from Dr. P. PIERCE GROVE, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SPECIAL TRAINS—Return Fare: 1st Class, \$1.50; 2nd Class, 90 Cents. TRAINS Leave Kowloon: 2.00 P.M. Returns: 6.00 P.M. [5753]

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1928, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December 1927. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, to THURSDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1928, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary. Hong Kong, 10th Jan. 1928. [5770]

PHOTOGRAPHY & ART.

EXHIBITION & CONTEST, AT MACAO.

22nd JANUARY to 15th FEBRUARY 1928. Entries close 15th JANUARY, 1928.

For Particulars, address—

THE DIRECTOR, PORT WORKS DEPT. MACAO. [5686]

INTIMATIONS.

LOST.

A LADY'S SILVER BEAD VANITY BAG containing Gold Cigarette Case and other Articles during the Dance on board H.M.S. Tamar on Wednesday, 13th January. Should any Lady find that she has taken such a Bag in error will she please communicate with the COMMANDING OFFICER, H.M.S. Tamar. [5778]

FOR SALE.

15 CHARGERS, 20 RIDERS, & 22 CHINA PONIES. These Animals are available at the VETERINARY HOSPITAL, WHITEFIELD CAMP BARRACKS, KOWLOON. All Animals are Sound, Quiet to Ride and the Majority Young. Excellent JUMPERS, and Some have hunted with well known Packs at Home. Can be Inspected and Ridden by Arrangement with the COMMAND VETERINARY OFFICER, MAJOR HOGG, WHITEFIELD CAMP BARRACKS, KOWLOON, up to the 17th JANUARY, 1928. [5779]

TO LET.

A FLAT in HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD., Alexander Buildings. [5817]

TO LET—For 5 Months from 3rd MARCH, on the PEAK within Easy Reach of Tram Terminus, Six roomed HOUSE with Verandah, Cool and Breezy, Excellent View, Well-furnished and Modern Sanitation. Use of Car may be arranged.—Apply Box 5338, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5739]

FLATS TO LET KOWLOON.

46/52, NATHAN ROAD; FLATS OF TWO OR THREE ROOMS. RENTS—\$30 AND \$100 PER MONTH.

MODERN SANITATION AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

APPLY TO: S. J. DAVID & CO. DAVID HOUSE.

67/69 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TO LET—From First FEBRUARY, No. 2, KELLETT HOUSE, PEAK. Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [5795]

MR. M. L. QUEZON'S ILLNESS.

HIS WIFE TO JOIN HIM.

FILIPINO LEADER IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

Among passengers who arrived here on the a.s. *President Grant* yesterday, and left on that liner early this (Tuesday) morning, were Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon and her three children, accompanied by Dr. Manuel G. Sison, a personal friend of the Quezon family.

Mrs. Quezon is going to join her husband, the Filipino leader, who is ill at Pottinger Sanitarium, in Monrovia, California.

The following, relative to Mrs. Quezon's trip is taken from the *Manila Times*:

Decision to sail without further delay came upon receipt on Saturday of a cable from the senate president consenting to Mrs. Quezon's desire to be with him. The cable was an answer to the one sent by Mrs. Quezon on Friday.

With Mrs. Quezon will go Dr. Antonio G. Sison, the family physician, and Representative Manuel Nieto, former secretary to the senate president. A nurse to take care of the children completes the party.

So far as is known, the cable did not make mention of any change in the condition of the patient. From what already has been received, however, Mrs. Quezon understands that her husband is in no imminent danger.

It is generally conceded here, however, that Mr. Quezon will not be able to return to the islands before four months. Mrs. Quezon, it is understood, shares this view. It is now known for a fact that Mr. Quezon will not be here during the pre-election campaign.

INTIMATIONS.

Fine SHERRIES

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	DUTY PAID.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Fine Old Brown	40.00	3.45	
Manzanilla (Bottled in 1895)	37.00	3.20	
Light Dry	37.00	3.15	
Solera	39.00	3.30	
Very Pale Dry	42.00	3.60	
Pale Dry Nutty	46.00	3.95	
Fine Old Brown	48.50	4.20	
Brown Bang	57.00	4.85	

and Fine PORTS

Douro	41.00	3.50
Old Invalid	42.00	3.60
Old Tawny	44.00	3.80
Old White	48.00	4.15
Very Old Tawny	64.00	5.50
Oldest & Finest	66.00	5.70

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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[50.]

MARRIAGE.

BATHURST—GIBB—On November 1927, at All Saint's Church, Maidstone, Edgar, youngest son of Capt. and Mrs. H. Bathurst, late of China, to BETTY DEBORAH BLOUNT, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Adlington Gibb, of College Road, Maidstone. [5789]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bridge Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 17th, 1928.

GLOZEL.

The devotees of intellectual Europe have been in a great state of perturbation owing to the discoveries made on a French farm at Glozel. The people concerned are the anthropologists and the archeologists who have been split into two camps over the supposed pre-historic finds. One section can hardly repress its mirth because of the gullibility of the opposing party which asserted that the finds were genuine and that they really belonged to the dim dark past. The reason for the incredulity of some of the savants is that the relics that have been dug up represent phases of human development remote from each other in time and space.

Thus there was an alphabet, combined with the evidence of the cave man's life, while funeral relics indicated an intermediate stage. Such a combination was regarded in certain well-informed circles as grotesque and, therefore, incredible. Moreover the articles found were so numerous as to put Aladdin's store in the shade. They were so easily accessible too, that fraud is suggested and there is a suggestion that Glozel might become another name for hoax. To the surprise, however, of everyone who had been guided by the leading authorities in England, an international commission which consists of accepted experts, has, according to the latest information, let it be known that so far from regarding the thing as a bad joke, it is favourably impressed with the evidence of antiquity. There have been finds in clay, while the commission was investigating, which point to the fact that the bricks, etc., found embedded could not possibly have been placed there in recent times.

If the discoveries are finally pronounced genuine by the experts, it will be a triumph for that school of anthropology which believes in the dispersal theory, or the diffusion of civilization from a common centre, as opposed to that school which asserts that civilisations sprang up spontaneously in various parts of the world, basing its contention on the ground that human beings are physically and nervously constructed on the same plan, and that the minds are bound to produce more or less similar customs because the needs, wants and desires of man are more or less the same wherever man is.

Professor ELIOT SMITH, who belongs to the former school, is convinced that the similarities in customs which one finds in widely separated peoples are not due to man's common mental inheritance. He argues that the funeral and marriage customs and other tribal rites were actually copied from a common source. This would imply a degree of movement among the earliest peoples of the world that hitherto we have not been accustomed to regard as possible. The answer to this is that the Egyptians, from whom all civilization came, had such a passion for gold and spices for funeral rites that their emissaries travelled to the most distant parts of the earth in search of them and thus brought about the mingling of civilizations, and the imposing of what might be regarded as a very late development upon a more primitive one. Such would seem to be the only explanation of the extraordinary finds at Glozel, unless, of course, some archeologist in the past, who had collected the relics from different epochs, buried his treasure years ago, and it is his collection which has been unearthed. In such case the relics may be genuine but they cannot be regarded as throwing much light upon the methods by which civilization spread throughout the world. If the whole thing is a fraud, as the *Times* now suggests, then Glozel is the scene of the most successful practical joke in modern history.

One Chinese case of enteric was reported from Victoria during the week-end. Among the passengers who arrived by the *President Lincoln* on Sunday was Mrs. Gordon Mackie. Lady Clementi is progressing very satisfactorily and is expected to be able to leave the Peak Hospital by the end of this month.

A European who gave his name as Bootes was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital by the Wanchai Police. He was found wandering in Heard Street.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 31st, 1927, amounted to 110,529 tons, and the sales during the period to 82,583 tons.

At this week's public meeting of the Hong Kong Lodge The Theosophical Society, at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, on Sunday evening, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "The Constitution of Man."

The returns showing the influx of Chinese into the Colony during 1927, shows that there was an excess of arrivals over departures of no fewer than 68,493 for the year, while the excess for the month of December was 21,000.

Charged with returning from banishment, having been deported after completing a prison sentence of ten months, a Chinese was sentenced to eight months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

On Saturday night an armed robbery was committed by four men in a house in Tungtau village, Kowloon City occupied by two Chinese women. The women were bound and gagged, after which the intruders ransacked the place, stealing money and property worth \$133.

The annual speech day at St. Stephen's Girls' College takes place this afternoon, at three o'clock. In the absence of Lady Clementi, through indisposition, Mrs. Laird (wife of Major-General C. C. Laird, C.B., C.M.G., G.O.C. South China Command) will distribute the prizes.

In a report made to the police by Miss Summerfelt, matron at the Kowloon Hospital, she stated that about 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, while she and three other ladies were walking down Kowloon Tsui Gap, two Chinese came up from behind, one of whom snatched from her hand a basket containing articles worth \$5. The men then ran away.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sharples, who are well-known to a wide circle of foreign residents in South China, will celebrate their silver wedding on Saturday, the 21st inst. Mr. Sharples was a Commissioner in the Chinese Maritime Customs and, after serving 35 years in China, was invalided home in the Spring of 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Sharples are now residing in the Isle of Man.

There was an armed robbery yesterday morning, at about 8.30 at No. 73, Hill Road, West Point district. Six men, who said that they had been instructed by the landlord to wash the floor in honour of Chinese New Year, succeeded in entering the first floor, where they produced daggers and after binding up the occupants, escaped with money and other property valued at \$160.

The Criminal Sessions for January open at the Supreme Court to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The calendar is very light, there being only three cases, and these concern charges of piracy on board a junk, assault with intent to rob, and robbery by two or more. Mr. Justice J. R. Wood will take all the cases, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) being engaged in civil actions.

The December issue of the *Yellow Dragon* has just left the printer's hands, and is as usual full of interesting articles by the boys and masters of Queen's College. Mention is made of two former masters, Messrs. F. J. de Rome and N. Evans, who have collaborated in the production of a book describing Hong Kong Harbour. This book will be used as a geography text book in local schools. It was also stated that Mr. Kuy has also published many of his productions under the title of "A Dominie's Doggerel."

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" PASSENGERS.

Among those on board the a.s. *President Lincoln*, which arrived here yesterday were:—Col. William F. Baker of the British Army, who was en route to Repulse Bay for a short leave. He will return to headquarters in Shanghai at the end of this month; Mr. Martin J. Heller, a prominent business man of New York, en route to Manila and stopping over in Hong Kong; Dr. John L. and Mrs. Hydrick, Dr. Hydrick is connected with the Rockefeller foundation; Dr. Jan J. Van Lonkhyzen, who is also connected with the Rockefeller foundation; Mr. Charles J. Kelly, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Kelly is a prominent exporter of San Francisco by his wife, Mr. Proulx, recently of Getz Brothers & Co.; Mr. B. C. A. Proulx, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Proulx recently of the Dollar Steamship Line, Shanghai, is en route to join the staff of the Dollar Steamship Line at Hong Kong.

"MEN BECOME RICH BY CHANCE."

A ST. PETER'S C.Y.M.C. DEBATE.

"That a man becomes rich as a result of chance rather than ability or industry," formed the subject of an interesting debate at the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club last night. Mr. N. V. Howard presided.

There was a good attendance of members and their friends among those present was Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Mr. P. Sands, who led in the affirmative, cited many instances in which men had become rich through mere chance. He said that opportunity comes to every man whether or not he was industrious or had the ability and it was merely a question of grasping it. Opportunity, the speaker said, would lead to success if taken at the flood tide.

Look And You Will Find.

Dr. F. Ashton, leading in the negative, said that the world's richest men had made the best use of their opportunities to turn them into money and for this, they had worked hard and assiduously. He quoted Bacon "If a man would look carefully, he'll find fortune. Fortune may be blind but not invisible." To look for fortune one must work and have the ability to work.

The speaker went on to say that as to chances, the man who "broke the bank at Monte Carlo" three times died a pauper recently in England.

Mr. T. Price, seconding Mr. Sands, said that Henry Ford acquired his vast millions not through industry or ability, but through chance. It was his good fortune to have people tell funny stories about his "tin Lizzies," that caused Ford cars to gain so much popularity.

Mr. A. E. Lea, seconding the opposition, gave various statistical figures of the vast sum of money left behind by men who had worked hard and had the ability to work. He said that 300 years ago rich men were scarce, but to-day they are numerous. Up to the 16th century, he said, the intellect in men was also nebulous, but to-day it was beyond comparison.

The vote was then put to the meeting and the motion was carried by 23 votes against 17.

Mr. Price Leaving.

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. N. V. Howard said that Mr. T. J. Price would be leaving the Colony on Friday for Home. He and all members of the Club would be sorry to lose him, as Mr. Price would be long remembered as a humorous and witty speaker. Mr. Price, the speaker said, had assisted the Club immensely in their debates. He hoped to see Mr. Price back again. On behalf of the Club, Mr. Howard wished Mr. Price the best of luck.

PROBATES GRANTED.

CHINESE ESTATE.

RETIRED COLONEL'S WILL.

Probate of the will of Chung Kau Mui, otherwise known as Tsang Chung Shi, late of No. 4, Tai Wong Lane, Shaubikwan, where he died on April 9th, 1927, has been granted to Tsang Chung Shi, alias Chung Ah Heung, a widow, and testator's daughter-in-law, who resides at the same address.

Testator's estate in the Colony is valued at \$15,200, and he directs that his daughter-in-law, who is the executrix named in the will, shall administer the estate in trust until testator's two grandsons attain their majority.

Testator also bequeathes \$2,000 to a younger brother, and \$500 each to two daughters.

The Late Col. Macgregor Greer.

Resolving of exemplification of probate in respect of the estate of the late Col. Macgregor Greer (retired), of His Majesty's Army, late of The Demesne, Limavady, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where he died on July 29th, 1925, has been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, the attorney for Mr. D. H. Meares, 18, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent, and Mr. J. Dickie, Crown Solicitors Office, Omagh, Northern Ireland, the executors and trustees named in the will.

Estate in Hong Kong is valued at \$2,700, and personal estate in Great Britain to £2,685 - 5 - 3.

Testator makes many bequests to relatives, friends and brother officers.

"FRA ANGELICO."

THE BLESSED BROTHER.

LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Father Flinn, S.J., lectured yesterday at the Helena May Institute on "Fra Angelico," his address being illustrated with very beautiful lantern slides. The lecturer was speaking rather as an art lover than an art critic and he dealt with special affection on the work of the monk painter who was known to his brothers and contemporaries as the "blessed brother" on account of his saintly life.

That Fra Angelico had a sweet and simple nature is apparent to the most ignorant admirer of his work; what he might have meant in the history of art if he had been rather of the world than of the church is a speculation which has interested many critics.

Father Flinn compared Athens and Florence in his consideration of the spiritual significance of art. In Athens, he said, the perfection of material art was found, in the Florentine Renaissance the pinnacle of spiritual art. The Renaissance began in the 14th century with Cimabue, by the 15th it had completed its first phase and the crest of the tide was reached with Leonardo in the early 16th century. The lecturer pointed out that there was no break in the upward trend of art between Cimabue and Fra Angelico, but that many of the later works of this artist foretold what the Renaissance was to mean a hundred years later.

Fra Angelico's earliest work shows the influence of his apprenticeship as an illuminator, and indeed he never quite loses the simplicity and directness of an illumination even in those pictures which have the most mystical significance. He was born in 1397 and entered the Dominican Order at Fiesole when he was 20. He was thus working through a very troublous period of Florentine history though his work gives no hint of this, except in as much it owes something to Sienese art. The brothers were forced to leave Fiesole and it was during their exile that Fra Angelico came under that influence of Siena which distinguishes his art from the materialistic or pagan school of Florence to which he properly belongs.

His Appeal.

Fra Angelico has lived and held popular imagination where others technically greater than he are known only to art lovers, because he painted with a simplicity and sincerity which makes his work as understandable to-day as it was 500 years ago.

His angels, crowned with red and white roses, with jewelled wings and gorgeous robes, with dancing flames on their aureoles of golden hair, do not date because he has given in them the suggestion of the eternal and immortal. The wonderful serenity of both colour and composition in the frescoes of San Marco, painted on the bare walls of the tiny cells as "a window looking into heaven," as he said, are the most eloquent tributes to his saintliness of character and his skill as an artist. It is on these frescoes that he is best judged artistically for they represent the work that was nearest his heart.

The Madonnas.

Perhaps no artist has painted the Madonna with such charm as Fra Angelico. She is neither queen, goddess, nor the peasant mother of Raphael, but a vision of his own differing from his angels only in the suggestion which he gives of human knowledge of suffering. He paints her in simple garments with fair hair and down cast eyes and at her feet the flower decked meadows that he loved.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 a.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone remains central over N.W. Japan but has weakened. The monsoon will moderate along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. wind, moderate, cloudy.

STILL ROUNDING-UP REDS IN HANKOW.

THIRTEEN CAPTURED, INCLUDING SEVERAL WOMEN.
ALL EXECUTED SUMMARILY.

FUKIEN "REBELS" BEING SUPPRESSED.

FENGTIENESE LEADERS DISCUSS
GENERAL ATTACK ON
MARSHAL FENG.

Hankow police are still hounding out the "Reds" from their midst, and it is reported that, on the 14th inst., 13 Communist agitators, who included several women, were arrested and summarily executed.

The Soviet Government, according to a Nanking report, intend to send an ambassador to Peking by April.

According to the vernacular Press, the Fukien Provincial Government is having considerable trouble with "rebels" in the south-east of the province. It would appear that the "rebels" have had the better of recent encounters with Government marines.

The Fengtienese leaders, at a meeting held in Peking on the 14th inst., discussed their plans of a general attack on Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who is reported to be proceeding north of the Yellow River "to direct operations."

FENGTIENESE LEADERS
DISCUSS GENERAL
ATTACK.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, January 16th.
The Fengtienese leaders met in Peking on the 14th inst. to discuss a general attack on Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang. It was pointed out that as Chobho had fallen to their hands, the Fengtienese could march promptly southwards against Honan.

On the 14th inst. the Hankow Police raided a Communist haunt, in which 13 Communist agitators, including several women communists, were arrested and executed instantaneously.

According to an official report from Nanking, the Soviet Government has decided to appoint another ambassador to Peking by April.

The Fukien Provincial Government have despatched a landing party of Fukien marines to suppress the rebels who were uprising in south-eastern Fukien. According to a later report the marines were defeated and treated towards Shishan, where a large number of volunteers fell back after offering unsuccessful resistance.

MORE MUNITIONS FOR
FENGTIEN ARMY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MANILA, Jan. 16th.
The s.s. *Praga*, formerly the *Hedrich Fischer*, with ninety thousand rifles for Marshal Chang Tso Lin from Hamburg, has been released by the authorities and received her clearance papers.

The vessel will probably sail this afternoon, and it is reported in Nationalist circles that one of Marshal Chang Tso Lin's gunboats is now awaiting the steamer in the Formosa Channel for the purpose of escorting her to Chinwan-tao.

COAL-MARKETING.

A NEW BRITISH SCHEME
IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 15th.
A full meeting of representatives of the South and West Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Coalowners' Associations was held in Sheffield yesterday for the further consideration of the coal-marketing scheme which coalowners propose to put into force. After the meeting it was announced that the scheme was being formally constituted. Already other districts are making approaches for admission to the scheme. There is a prospect that eventually the whole of the Midland coalfield, including Lancashire, will be included within it. It is stated that an important development may therefore be expected in the near future.

BANDITS ATTACK
POLICE STATION.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED
AND RIFLES CAPTURED.

PEACE TALK IN THE
NORTH

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, Jan. 16th.
Bandits, on the 15th inst., attacked Yuanhsien Police Station, near Tunghwa, killing the Chief of Police and capturing several rifles. The bandits are reported to be attempting to control the prefectures of Tunghwa, Linkiang and Yuan.

The Tupan of the border regions is offering \$10,000 for each of the six ringleaders.

Chang Tso Lin has ordered Wu Chun Sheng to despatch a further 1,500 troops thither and to direct operations himself.

Peace talk in the North continues, and the gentry in Shansi, Shensi and Kansu have formed an association to promote peace throughout North China. The aged statesman, General Wang Shih Chen, is attempting a compromise between Shansi and Fengtien. He has despatched a delegate to Shansi to urge peace.

Peking Dean Shot.

Kao Jen Shan, dean of the Ywen Middle School in Peking, a graduate of Columbia University, who has been in custody for several months, was found guilty of conspiring against the Government and shot yesterday morning outside the Temple of Agriculture by order of the War Ministry.

A HORRIBLE
ACCIDENT.

WORKMEN CAUGHT IN
WHITE-HOT METAL
STREAM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Jan. 16th.
At Voelkingen, in Germany, a large number of workmen were caught in a stream of white-hot metal, which flooded a workshop as the result of an explosion in a blast furnace of the local smelting works.

So far, two bodies almost burned to a cinder, have been recovered. Sixteen have been seriously injured and several are missing. The rescue work is very difficult as the river of metal is still flowing.

THE "RED ROSE."

BEING REPAIRED AT
SINGAPORE.

FLIGHT TO BE CONTINUED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINGAPORE, Jan. 16th.
Captain Lancaster has decided to continue his flight to Australia in the *Red Rose*, which has arrived from Munk, and is being repaired.

CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP
INDISPOSED.

GOES TO JAMAICA FOR
COMPLETE REST.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 16th.
Commander Eyres Monsell, Chief Government Whip, has been ordered complete rest and left London today with his wife for Jamaica. Sir George Hennessey will act as Chief Whip during Commander Monsell's absence.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

COMBINATION OF TENANT
FARMERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OSAKA, Jan. 16th.
The conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Tenant Farmers has approved the amalgamation with Federation of Tenant Farmers preparatory to the General Election which is expected to occur in February. Joint conference of the two bodies is to be held shortly.

CANADIAN EXPERTS
VISITING BRITAIN.

ACQUIRING GREATER KNOW-
LEDGE OF MARKETS.

TO BE RECEIVED BY KING
AND PRINCE.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 16th.
Canadian agricultural experts have arrived in Britain on a tour designed to acquire greater knowledge of markets and learn more of the movements to develop in markets within the Empire and to help trade between Canada and Britain. The party, which includes representatives of the Federal Government and some of the Provincial Governments of Canada will, during the visit, be received by the King and Prince of Wales.

RIVAL OIL
CONCERNS.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATION.

WHAT SOCONY THINKS OF
THE ROYAL DUTCH.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16th.
The Standard Oil Company of New York, replying to Sir Henri Deterding's criticisms of its policy in purchasing oil from Russia as being against the interests of humanity and trade honesty, declares its intention to carry out its contracts. "We will be in no way swayed by such desperate and destructive measures as are being followed in India and threatened in other parts of the world," the Standard Oil alleges that the Royal Dutch and Shell group, started price-cutting in India in September and that in November they started the practice of "secret rebates" on sales and bonuses. The Standard Oil Co. had not these measures partially "and if this form of competition continued it would mean the loss of the Royal Dutch and its subsidiary, Burmah Oil Company 12 1/2 million dollars."

AMERICA'S NEW NAVAL
PROGRAMME.

SENATE COMMITTEE
CRITICAL.

TWO RESOLUTIONS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th.
Disregarding Mr. Curtis Wilbur's recommendation, which it is believed was made after a consultation with Mr. Coolidge, that the date for the completion of the naval construction plans—the expenditure of \$725,000,000 on cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines—be postponed until the expenditure of \$2,500,000,000 on battleships—be omitted, the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives passed a resolution by 15 votes to one urging that any future building programme must stipulate the completion of the vessels within a specified time.

The Naval Committee passed a further resolution, by fifteen votes to none, expressing the view that the clause allowing the President to suspend construction was bad, and a further measure be inserted preventing the President from suspending building of any warships at any time without the consent of the Congress Committee. The opinion is now held that the naval construction plans will be postponed temporarily at least, as some of the members of the Naval Committee are not prepared to support the plans in their present form.

It is considered in many circles that its cruiser programme would actually cost \$740,000,000. Mr. McClintock, the Democrat, who was the only member of the Committee opposing the resolutions, described the second as "like slapping the President's face."

ROUND-UP OF SICILIAN
OUTLAWS.

OVER 300 ARRESTS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Jan. 15th.
A big round-up of alleged criminals undertaken by the authorities at Sicily recalls the recent Mafia trial. *Le Journal* states that over three hundred have been arrested in several communes in the neighbourhood of Agrigento. The depredations of the gangs include over forty murders and hundreds of other crimes.

SCIENTIFIC VIEWS
ON WEATHER.

"CHANGE FOR THE
BETTER."

WHAT "OLD SOL'S" ACTIVITY
DENOTES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 16th.
Sir Napier Shaw, the distinguished meteorologist, is guardedly optimistic about this year's weather prospects. Although he considers it will be a long time before the kind of weather coming in any particular year can be foretold with certainty, he expressed the view to the *Westminster Gazette* that we are passing a cycle of wet years and anticipates a change for the better. Every seven years, he says, it goes through a cycle, in which its activity waxes and wanes. This year the sun will be approaching a period of its maximum activity and that should make for better weather.

U.S.A. AND FRANCE.

AMERICA'S FRIENDLY
GESTURE.

REMOVAL OF BAN.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th.
The ban against the flotation in America of French industrial securities imposed three years ago in consequence of France's failure to fund the War Debt, has now been removed by an official edict. The reasons for the removal are not known, but the newspapers attribute the move to a desire to demonstrate America's friendship with France. French Government loans are not mentioned in the State Department notification. Bankers in Wall Street are showing marked interest in the development, which will probably result in an American big scale financing of French industries.

MISSING AUSTRALIAN
FLIERS.

PLANE LOST FOR FOUR DAYS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Jan. 15th.
After a fruitless search covering 24,000 square miles of ocean, warships which have been seeking for signs of the missing Hood-Moncrieff aeroplane, have returned to port. No trace whatever has been discovered. The search on land continues most vigorous, but another flying tragedy seems certain. The plane flown by Capt. Hood and Lieutenant Moncrieff left Sydney for New Zealand on January 10th, since when nothing has been seen or heard of the aviators. Warships have been searching for four days without success.

THE GREEK LOAN.

BRITAIN'S SHARE FULLY
FIFTY PER CENT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 15th.
Of the new Greek loan of £2,500,000 sterling, Great Britain's share will be about £1,250,000. It will bear interest at six per cent., and will be offered for public subscription in about a fortnight's time. The remainder will be raised in America, France, Italy, and possibly Sweden. The loan will be devoted to three objects—the stabilisation of the Greek exchange, refugee funds, and the balancing of the budget. The revenues securing the loan will be under the control of an international financial commission in Athens as in the case of previous loans.

THE WHITE NILE.

NEW BRIDGE CONNECTING
KHARTUM AND OMDURMAN.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 15th.
Another step in the development of the Sudan is marked by the announcement that the new bridge over the White Nile, connecting Khartum and Omdurman, for foot passengers, vehicular traffic, and electric trams will be opened tomorrow.

The bridge, which consists of seven spans, each 244 feet long, and electrically operated by a swing span 304 feet long, lies across the White Nile at its junction with the Blue Nile. The roadway is 30 feet wide, and provision has been made for two footpaths each, 11 feet wide which can be carried on brackets, when the volume of traffic justifies the enlargement.

CABLES AND WIRE-
LESS.

CAN THEY BE RECONCILED?

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE
OPENED.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 16th.
Sir John Gilmour is presiding today over the first meeting of the conference on cables and wireless communication convened by the Home Government and by representatives of the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies. Bonum wireless services with Canada and Australia have raised such formidable competition with the cables as to call for full consideration by representatives of the various governments in the Empire of the future relations of the two services. The presumed object will be to ascertain how the interests of the cable services can be reconciled with those of the newer medium of Imperial communication.

THE PAN-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE.

PRES. COOLIDGE WARMLY
WELCOMED.

CUBAN PRESIDENT PRAISES
MONROE DOCTRINE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

HAVANA, Jan. 15th.
General Gerardo Machado, President of the Republic of Cuba, today declared that it is outside the competence of the Pan-American Conference to judge the general policy of the United States in respect of the latter's intervention in the affairs of small States. President Machado further stated that he regarded the Monroe Doctrine as the noble action of a President of the United States to prevent a reconquest of America. It ought to be maintained, he added.

President Coolidge Greeted.

HAVANA, Jan. 15th.
The American battleship, the U.S.S. *Texas*, with President Coolidge on board, arrived from Key West today, an enthusiastic greeting being according by huge crowds. President Coolidge's arrival is in connection with the sixth Pan-American Conference.

Argentine's Position.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15th.
A semi-official note states that if the Nicaraguan question is discussed at the forthcoming Pan-American conference in Havana the Argentine delegation, while abstaining from prejudging the relations between Nicaragua and the United States, will make a declaration of principle conformably with Argentina's traditions of respect for the right to self-government and the independence of sister republics.

Speakers At The Opening.

HAVANA, Jan. 16th.
Senor Gerardo Machado, President of Cuba, and President Coolidge will be the only speakers at the opening meeting of the Pan-American Conference at the National Theatre, at which twenty-two nations will be represented at the first Plenary Session on the 18th inst. President Coolidge was wildly ovated on his arrival at the Presidential Palace and came out to the balcony in response to the insistent demands of the huge crowd, who threw their hats in the air.

Statement By Mr. Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16th.
Mr. Kellogg, in the "United States Daily," states that the Government's policy towards the Latin American Republics is mutually beneficial and that co-operation at the Pan-American Conference can further a continuation of the development of friendship, mutual understanding and sympathy among western hemisphere nations. The United States has every reason to be confident that valuable and instructive results will be achieved.

Caustic Pailian Press Comment.

PARIS, Jan. 16th.
The prospects of the Pan-American Conference are being freely discussed in the papers. *L'Avenir* says that President Coolidge has gone to Havana in the assurance that his august presence will impress the Assembly. If that does not suffice Mr. Willbur, who has just asked Congress for 43 cruisers, will come on the scene. *Le Journal* says the United States has been fully cautioned against open intervention of opponents of its foreign policy, and it has constituted its delegation of members very partial to a forceful method. The *Petit Parisien* surmises that the Conference may agree to a vague formula, which simultaneously respects principles and the material and financial power of the United States.

OBSEQUIES OF
THOMAS HARDY.

QUIETLY CREMATED.

ASHES TAKEN TO WEST-
MINSTER.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Jan. 15th.
The coffin containing the remains of the late Mr. Thomas Hardy was conveyed yesterday by road from his home at "Max Gate," Dorchester, to Woking, Surrey, where the cremation took place.

The ceremony was simple and brief. Sir James Barrie and a friend, Mr. Gilmour, with a local Free Church Minister were the only witnesses.

In the afternoon Sir James Barrie and Mr. Gilmour left for London where they handed the urn containing Mr. Hardy's ashes to the Westminster Abbey authorities.

To-morrow, at two o'clock simultaneously the ashes will be buried in the Poets' Corner, at Westminster Abbey, while Mr. Hardy's heart will be interred in a bronze casket in the grave of his first wife at Stinsford near Dorchester (the Millstock of his books).

Pall-bearers at the Abbey service will be the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir James Barrie, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. John Galsworthy, Sir Edmund Gosse, Professor Housman, Doctor Walker, the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Professor Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Mr. Hardy will be the first novelist to be buried in the Abbey since Dickens, and the first poet since Tennyson.

Among The Immortals.

RUGBY, Jan. 16th.
H.M. the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will each be represented in Westminster Abbey to-day, where the ashes of Thomas Hardy are buried in Poets' Corner next to the grave of Charles Dickens and near the tombs of Johnson, Goldsmith, Macaulay, Tennyson and Browning.

OBITUARY.

AN AMERICAN HISTORIAN.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15th.
Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, the editor of *Foreign Affairs*, died today within a few weeks of his 62nd birthday.

Professor Coolidge had travelled all over the world in various capacities. After studying at Berlin, Paris and Baden, he became acting secretary at the American Legation, St. Petersburg in 1890-91, in the following year undertaking the duties of private secretary to his uncle, Mr. J. T. Coolidge, the American Minister to France. After service at U.S. Embassy in Vienna, he became associated with Harvard University, as history lecturer and was elected professor in 1908. He went to the Philippines with the Taft party in 1906, was Harvard lecturer in French universities for many years, attended the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, and visited Sweden and North Russia as special agent of the State Department in 1916. He was the author of many historical publications including "The United States as World Power," and the "Origins of the Triple Alliance."

MR. J. RUSSELL KENNEDY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, Jan. 16th.
Mr. J. Russell Kennedy, the well-known newspaper correspondent, representing the *Daily Telegraph*, *Chicago Daily News*, and other journals, died this morning of heart failure.

GOLF.

A CALIFORNIAN OPEN
CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

LONG BEACHES, Cal., Jan. 16th.
In the Long Beach Open Tournament, Leo Diegel and Bill McIlhorm tied with 282 for first place. Among the professionals, MacDonald Smith and Tommy Armour came next with 286 each. Von Elm took the leading prize among the amateurs with 288.

GOLF NOTES.

[By E. H. H.]

The Services match on Sunday was not very encouraging for the prospects of the Interport team. Neither side was quite at full strength; for instance, the Rev. E. S. Uyat, ex-Champion of the Navy, who I believe played the Old Course in 72 a few days ago, did not turn out for the Services. The Rev. E. S. Uyat is not eligible for the Interport team, as he is not a member of the Club, but he would have materially strengthened the Services side.

The first three days of the Interport matches are given over to Foursomes, while Singles fill the remaining days. This arrangement ought to please everyone, except perhaps that rare player who believes there is no game on earth like the foursome. To most players the Singles will always appear to be the most important part of any match, and the foursomes will give everyone a chance to get used to the atmosphere of Interport golf.

It is a curious thing that in matches the generally recognised order is first singles and then four. As to a visiting team the added experience of one round on a strange course is a very real benefit, while it often takes a few hours to work off the effects of a train journey. Yet all these disadvantages have to be overcome in the singles, which count twice as heavily towards the final result as the foursomes. A disastrous start in the singles may leave the match in such a state that no amount of brilliance in the foursomes can save it. On the other hand, if foursomes were played in the morning, even if every one was lost, there would still be a sporting chance of winning the match in the singles.

The first of the Interport Matches is on Wednesday, January 24th, when Hong Kong plays Shanghai in foursomes. On the next day Hong Kong plays Manila and on Friday the visiting teams meet. Saturday, Sunday and Monday are occupied by singles, the teams playing in the same order as in the foursomes. On Monday evening the Interport Dinner is held and both visiting teams leave the following day after a full week of golf.

The Chinese New Year Meeting starts on Saturday, January 21st, and ends on Tuesday, January 24th. Throughout this period a medal round and a bogey competition are running on the Old Course, and can be played for together, though no player can win two prizes on one round, or take more than one prize in the same competition.

While these are in progress on the Old Course, there are Mixed Bogey Foursomes on the New Course, which will be played on Men's Bogey.

For really good fun there is a 1 Ball Foursome Medal Round to be played over the Old Course on the afternoons of January 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The best ball of the pair at each hole counts for the score, and play is one quarter of combined handicaps.

In all competitions except the Mixed Bogey Foursomes the entrance fee is \$1 per player and 50 per cent goes to the winner. If over 30 pairs enter, 60 per cent goes to the winner and 30 per cent to the runner-up.

In the Mixed Bogey Foursomes the entrance fee is \$1 a pair, with a prize for the winning lady, and one for her partner if there are over 20 entries.

Mr. F. E. Remedios is to be congratulated on winning the Championship of the Kowloon Golf Club for the third year in succession. On Sunday he played good golf to beat J. D. Thomson by 7 and 3 over 36 holes.

The morning round was very good golf, and Remedios, with a score of 75 to Thomson's 77, went into the afternoon with a lead of 1 hole. Thomson squared the match at the first hole in the afternoon, but could do nothing after this, and Remedios went on to win more or less as he liked.

In the third round of the Captain's Cup, A. E. Lissman beat L. R. Andrews 4 and 3, D. Forbes beat A. E. Wood 4 and 2, F. J. de Rome beat J. J. Gilmore 3 and 2 and T. S. Whyte Smith beat W. Ironside 2 and 1.

The following are the results in the C. M. Young Cup: Tak-ko beat United Insurance, A.P.C. beat Chartered Bank, Jardine Matheson and Company beat Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and Dodwell and Co.

(Continued on next column.)

YACHTING.

LADIES' EVENT YESTERDAY.

THE 6th CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The Ladies' Section of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club sailed their 6th Championship race yesterday afternoon, and Dorothy obtained first place in the Handicap Class, while three of the seven yachts competing in this class did not finish. In the I, Y and G classes *Bonjour* came in first. The first positions, of course, are on corrected time. Figures in parentheses denote position obtained on corrected time.

The course for the race was (1) Channel Rocks (S), (2) Mark on Quarry Bay (S), (3) Kowloon Rock (P). Distance: 3.9 miles.

Handicap Class.

Finish	Corrected
Time	Time
<i>Dorothy</i> (4)	4:14.38
<i>Callista</i> (2)	4:21.13
<i>Rolla</i> (3)	4:17.11
<i>Falcon</i>	D.N.S.
<i>La Linda</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Argo</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Dorothy</i> (1)	4:20.41
<i>Deiane</i> (5)	D.N.S.
<i>Adina</i> (3)	4:12.16
<i>Halcyon</i>	4:35.04
<i>Guil</i> (7)	D.N.S.
<i>Pierette</i> (4)	4:42.15
<i>Teche</i>	4:41.34
<i>Viking</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Joan</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Willy Winder</i> (2)	4:34.54
<i>Wings</i> (8)	4:42.14
<i>Bliss</i> (6)	4:36.15
<i>Bonjour</i> (1)	4:32.32
<i>Idle</i> (3)	4:35.25
<i>Adana</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Zephyr</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Zola</i>	D.N.S.
<i>Out</i>	D.N.S.

CHESS.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entries have closed in connection with the Chess Championship of the Colony, and they show that more contestants than usual have sent in their names. The entrants include some of the younger members of the Kowloon Chess Club.

The following players were received: Mr. H. Pollock, C. M. S. (holder, 1926 and 1927), D. E. Curran, H. W. Randall, S. L. Hussain, J. S. Smith, C. E. Wong, J. C. Faers, H. Lo and C. Chou.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank beat the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

The Manila Golf Club team which will visit Hong Kong to play the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club is booked to leave Manila on January 22nd.

Six of the leading golfers will make up the Manila team which will be substantially the same as the Calcutta course some time ago.

J. R. Mason, Manila's leading golfer, will head the delegation. The tentative list of the players who will make the team follows: George Ivory, E. J. Nell, Capt. K. J. Fielder, Army Champion, Lt. J. A. Cranston, U.S.A., and Capt. I. I. Yates, U.S.N.

The Shanghai team for the Interport Golf contest has been chosen as under: M. W. Budd, A. E. Blinn, H. R. Malcolm, J. H. Piller, K. M. Cunningham and A. V. Pettit.

All the players mentioned, with the exception of Pettit, have played in Interport golf at Fanning before. The team is a strong one.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Five players tied for the last two places in the match play stage of the Junior Championship. In the play off, N. K. Littlejohn (95) and A. Leach (96) qualified for the match play stages, the draw for which is as follows:

D. J. Gilmore v. A. Leach.
B. D. Evans v. D. Forbes.
T. C. Monaghan v. E. Grimble.
Major Lynch v. J. H. Little.
A. D. Humphreys v. C. L. Sandes.
S. T. Butlin v. A. K. Henderson.
N. K. Littlejohn v. F. Cowherd.
H. G. Hegarty v. D. G. Bruce.

The first round was to be played by February 5th.

BOGEY POOL, FANLING.

JANUARY 14th-15th.

Rev. E. S. Uyat (plus one) all square wins.

Other scores:

F. Taylor

E. D. Matthews

G. C. Frederick

S. A. Arthur

J. Smith

There were 20 entries.

HOCKEY.

THE SIM SHIELD COMPETITION.

NAVY BEAT THE ARMY.

The third match in the Sim Shield competition was played on the United Services Recreation Club ground yesterday evening, the opposing teams being the Army and the Navy.

The Navy won the match by four goals to two goals, and this, by the way, is the second match in the series they have won. Three matches have now been played in the competition. The Navy have beaten the R.A.F. and the Army, while the Club lost to the Army.

Each side has to play the others twice.

The Navy were much the superior team yesterday, and when the interval arrived they were leading by four goals to nil, but in the second half, the Army improved and managed to score on two occasions.

Lieut. McKendrick opened the scoring for the Navy, and the other goals for the Senior Service were obtained by Lieut. Atkinson (2) and Lieut. Cecil. For the Army, Capt. Howard obtained both goals.

The next match in the competition will be played to-morrow (Wednesday) when the Club play the Navy. This match will also take place on the U.S.R.C. ground.

Positions To Date.

The positions of the Clubs to date in the competition are:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Navy	2	2	0	0	4
Army	2	1	0	1	2
Club	1	0	0	1	0
R.A.F.	1	0	0	1	0

Y.M.C.A. v. Z.A.F.

Playing at King's Park yesterday, the European Y.M.C.A. defeated the Royal Air Force (Cameron Road) by two goals to one goal. The Y.M.C.A. win is all the more notable in view of the fact that they played with only nine men, against the full team fielded by their opponents.

Match Postponed.

The match arranged between the University and the Club de Recreo, to take place at Pokfulam yesterday, was postponed.

HOCKEY AT CANTON.

SHAMEEN BEATS HONG HONG H.C.

A team from the Hong Kong Hockey Club visited Canton over the week-end and met the Shameen Hockey Club on Sunday morning. The game, which was exceedingly fast throughout, resulted in a win for the latter side by 8-3. The score however by no means indicates the run of the play as the Crown Colony's representatives had quite as much of the game as their opponents.

On the small ground, over-zealousness on the part of the forwards failed against the determined tackling of the Shameen defence.

The feature of the game was the brilliant goal-keeping of Cadman for the Canton side. Lay, centre half, and Lawrence, centre forward, were the other outstanding players for Shameen.

And put in a lot of good work for Hong Kong but the test of the side failed to produce their best form.

It is hoped to play a return game in Hong Kong on February 12th.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN RULES.

PASSED AT MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Craiggower Cricket Club was held yesterday to amend the rules by increasing the entrance fee and annual subscription by \$5 in each case.

An amendment was also proposed to the rule by which a member was allowed to enjoy the facilities offered by the Club up to December 31st without meeting his dues.

Mr. R. Bass presided and put the amendments to the meeting and they were passed without comment. The amended rules read as under:

Rule 11.—All new members shall pay an entrance fee of \$15.

Rule 12.—The annual subscription shall be \$15 payable (in advance) on October 1st of each year.

Rule 21.—No members shall after September 30th, participate in any of the advantages or privileges of the Club or vote upon any question, until he shall have paid such accounts as may be due from him to the Club.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

TEAMS LEAVE THIS MORNING.

DETAILS OF THE ALL-CHINESE ELEVEN.

The Hong Kong Interport soccer and rugby teams, including the all-Chinese eleven left this morning early on the s.s. *President Grant* for Shanghai. Their names have already been published recently.

The soccer match between Shanghai and Hong Kong will be played on Saturday next, and on the Sunday Hong Kong play against the United Services.

On Monday the Hong Kong Chinese Interport soccer team plays the Shanghai Chinese team in the first match of three.

Other details of the programme have previously been given.

The Interport rugby match takes place on Chinese New Year Day, Monday next, and the match with the United Services on Wednesday of next week.

THE CHINESE TEAM.

The Chinese team is to represent Southern China in the annual Inter-Sectional Football Championship of China. It may be remembered that a team from Shanghai representing Eastern China came to this Colony last year, and in a series of games lost to Southern China. Therefore, the South is paying the East their return visit this year. They will play a series of games between the 21st and 27th instant and they will also meet foreign teams.

The party is headed by Mr. H. K. Lo, Secretary of the Chinese Athletic Association and comprises of players of that Club. The original team as selected by the Hong Kong China Amateur Athletic Federation included players from the South China A.A. as well as owing to private business they are unable to make the trip. The players were therefore filled from others in the selected team—namely, Pau, Ka Ping and Wong Pak Chong were unable to go.

The Team.

The team is as follows:—Mr. H. K. Lee, Manager, Yik Chan Pong; Lai Yik Tai, Ng Kam Chuen; Lam Yik Ying, Wong Shui Wa, Lung Yik Tung, Chan Kwong In, Suu Kam Shun, Lee Wai Koon and Tso Kwai Shing. Mak Kwok Tung, Ip Kau Ko, Ng Tak Wing and Cheung Kam Chuen are also included.

It will be noticed that amongst these named there are five players also playing for the Hong Kong Interport Team. Also, that all of the players are drawn from the Chinese Athletic A.A. Fang King Chong and Li Tin Sang, both of the South China A.A. had been unable to arrange to leave with the team.

The Programme.

The tentative programme is as follows:

Jan. 19th.—Arrival of the Southern China Team.

21st.—Interport-Hong Kong and Shanghai.

23rd.—Inter-section Eastern and Southern China.

25th.—Inter-section Eastern and Southern China.

26th.—Foreign v. Chinese combined. Interport, Dinner.

27th.—Game to be arranged—Chinese Inter-Section Dinner.

28th.—Leaves Shanghai for Hong Kong.

RUGBY.

THE WARATAHS IN FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOULOUSE, Jan. 16th.

The Waratahs beat the Midi by 11 goals to 3.

PRISONER ARGUES WITH JUDGE.

"HERE TO DISH OUT AS MUCH AS YOU CAN."

A long list of convictions was produced against Danstan Cecil Fuesdale, aged twenty-one, a labourer, who was convicted at York Assizes of housebreaking.

Mr. Justice Roche to Fuesdale: If you do not have a sharp sentence you stand a chance of spending most of your life in prison!

Fuesdale: You think that by giving a long sentence you will reform me. Well, I don't. You

(Continued on next column.)

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CAPABLANCA ABDICATES.

IMPRESSIONS OF DR. ALEKHINE.

Capablanca, the Cuban chess marvel, is no longer champion of the world. And the prefers billiards and dominoes!

So he told an interviewer after he had abandoned the 34th game of the world series at Buenos Aires and proclaimed Dr. Alekhine, the Russian-born player, champion in his stead.

There was an emotional scene as the two masters, who had daily faced one another over the board since September 17th, met after Capablanca's decision to resign at the position at which the last game had been left adjourned over-night. A correspondent at Buenos Aires thus described it to the *Evening Standard*.

In pronouncing Alekhine the champion, Capablanca declared he was sure the Russian would honour the game. Then both shook hands and embraced, while the spectators enthusiastically applauded.

The Downward Curve.

Capablanca said, according to an Exchange message:—

"My career is marked by a parabola which has curved downward since before my meeting with Lasker"—the match which in 1921 gave him the world's championship after a meteoric career during which he had astonished everybody by the brilliance of his play.

He considered Alekhine a great player, but thought he would have to be careful of Lasker, who despite his age, was a formidable rival for any champion.

He then added the remark about his preference for billiards and dominoes.

Dr. Alekhine said:—

"I have realized the dream of my whole life."

"I used the Queen's Pawn opening in order to imitate Senior Capablanca."

"Capablanca is a quicker thinker than I am. I am more profound, but I am always pressed for time."

2,000 Stakes.

Alekhine said he was willing to give Capablanca priority as challenger, but there would be no championship match until 1929, and then the play would be under London rules, but not at Havana, where it was too hot. He urged that the stake should be £2,000, plus expenses.

Capablanca, who began playing chess at the age of five, is now aged thirty-nine.

He came into prominence in 1909 by beating Mr. Marshall, the American master, by eight games to one. Two years later he won the tournament at San Sebastian, but in 1914 was beaten by Dr. Lasker, though only by the narrow margin of 13 games to 12.

He first came to England in 1919, gaining astonishing successes at the Hastings tournament and elsewhere.

He is also interested in art, music and science.

Face Of A Mask.

Alexander Alekhine is tall and fair, with light blue eyes. He was born a Russian, but differences with the Soviet Government led to his renouncing his nationality and taking up French citizenship. His game gives full play to his imaginative Slav temperament, his chess being characterized by great brilliancy and daring.

He is full of nervous energy, slightly, and an enormous smoker of cigarettes.

One of his great assets is his wonderful memory, and he holds the record for simultaneous blindfold play, having engaged 25 of the leading players of France without looking at a single board. He won 22 games and lost only three, the others being drawn.

His biggest simultaneous encounter was when he played 54 games at once in New York, and won 46 of them, going down only on three boards.

Capablanca is as abid as Alekhine is volatile. When he plays it is with the face of a mask, and he follows classic traditions rather than indulging in daring innovations.

are here to dish out as much as you can. You had better lay it on.

Mr. Justice Roche: You make a great mistake. It is not that you ought to go to penal servitude. If you start going to penal servitude you will probably spend the rest of your life in prison.

Fuesdale: You think so!

Mr. Justice Roche: Yes, I do. I am going to give you a substantial sentence to try to stop you.

Fuesdale: I do not think you will succeed.

Mr. Justice Roche: You will go to prison for eighteen months with hard labour.

FLAT RACING SLUMP.

BETS TAX BLAMED.

£181,000 FALL IN GATE RECEIPTS.

The admission receipts at race meetings under Jockey Club rules during the 1927 season amounted to £789,000, as compared with £598,000 in 1925.

These figures were given by Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, the senior steward of the Jockey Club, at the Gimcrack Club dinner at York.

Founded in 1767, the Gimcrack Club dines annually to perpetuate the memory of the racehorse after which it was named.

The principal guests at the function were Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Mr. L. Neumann, in whose name the winner of the Gimcrack Stakes, at the York August meeting, Black Watch, ran, and Mr. J. B. Reid, of New Zealand. Mr. Neumann is joint lessee of the colt with his nephew Mr. G. Neumann, the breeder and owner being Mr. Reid. The chair was taken by Mr. James Melrose, now in his 100th year, who has been a member of the York Race Committee continuously since 1868.

Lord Hamilton said that the joint committee of the governing bodies of flat racing, steeplechasing, and coursing, who had been watching the effect of the betting tax, had now complete returns for practically the whole of the season's sport under Racing Rules, and they showed that the money taken at the gate during last season was £789,000, as against £598,000 in 1925. The year 1926 was excluded because of the coal strike.

It was quite clear that a large part of the loss would have to be passed on to owners either in the form of increased entrance fees and subscriptions or considerable reductions in the value of stakes. By far the greater part of the loss was due to the betting duty.

The Totalisator.

Dealing with the decision of the Jockey Club's inquiry into means of supplementing the falling revenues, Lord Hamilton said the totalisator was only a part of their request. What they really asked was that betting should contribute to the maintenance of the sport. If as the critics alleged, only a small portion of the betting would be done through the totalisator, then a proportionately larger part of the burden should be borne by the betting done in other ways.

Betting should contribute to the sport because in this country our resources were in direct competition with those of other countries.

"Unless," he said, "we can maintain our stakes at a level at least equal to what is to be found elsewhere, our best horses will go abroad, where they will be worth more because they can earn more."

Racing had been made excessively expensive to the owner, and there had not been the surplus revenue which was needed to bring our courses up to date as regards stands, general comfort, and convenience.

Big Contribution To The State.

The sport contributed £2,500,000 to the State. They were ready to pay their fair "whack" towards the expenses and needs of the country, but they did ask that the law should be amended so as to allow their sport to draw revenue from betting, as the Government did.

Mr. L. Neumann said he had seen the totalisator at work in many places abroad. It always seemed to him to add to the public's enjoyment and was therefore sure to attract to the racecourse increased numbers. He said:

"If the results in our Dominions and in foreign countries can be taken as a guide there will, as a result of betting, being done through the totalisator, be substantial money available for public charities, for helping towards the upkeep of racecourses, perhaps for having more races with premiums for breeders, and some contribution to the money to be run for."

"FLEE WITH ME OR DIE!"

MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER AND THE ARTISAN.

PALERMO, SICILY.

"Kidnap me or I will kill you!" With flashing eyes, Signorina Paolina Pizzo, a beautiful 15-year-old Sicilian girl, the daughter of an Italian who became a millionaire in America, pressed a pistol over the heart of Giuseppe Marchese, a good-looking young artisan, a friend of the family.

The man hesitated a moment.

"Quick! Flee with me or die," declared the girl. The young man fled with the girl in her motor-car.

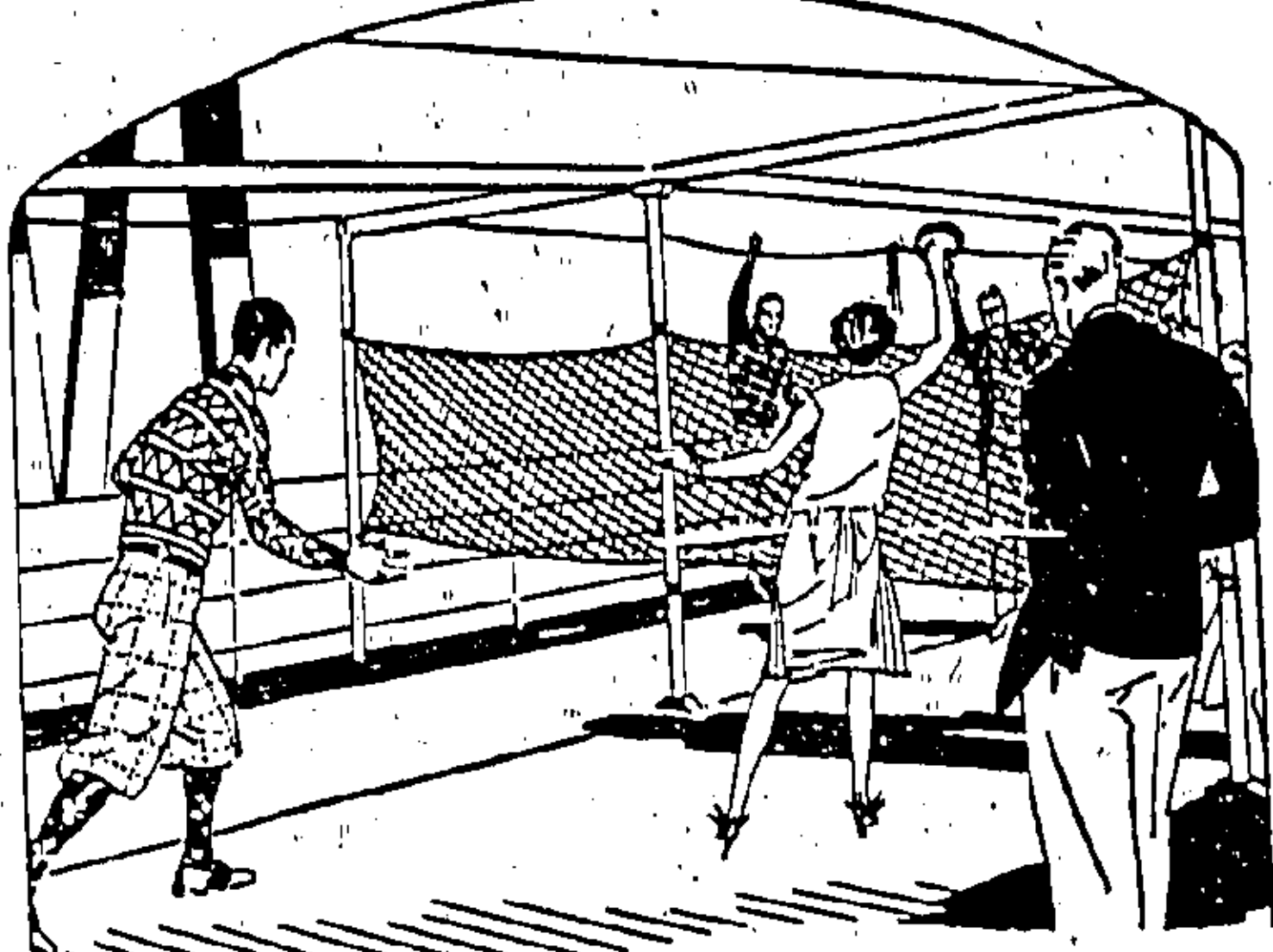
Next day he sent back the pistol to the girl's father with a note asking him to fetch his daughter at once. The police were already seeking the young fugitive, but the heroine of a kidnapping episode, who was happy with a promise that as soon as she is of age she will be allowed to marry Marchese.



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Pres. Cleveland... Tues. Jan. 31st	Pres. Madison... Wed. Feb. 8th
Pres. Pierce... Tues. Feb. 14th	Pres. Jackson... Wed. Feb. 22nd
Pres. Taft... Tues. Feb. 28th	Pres. McKinley... Wed. Mar. 7th

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria.	
Pres. Wilson... Sun. Jan. 29th, 6 a.m.	Pres. Polk... Sun. Mar. 11th
Pres. Van Buren... Sun. Feb. 19th	Pres. Adams... Sun. Mar. 25th
Pres. Hayes... Sun. Feb. 26th	Pres. Garfield... Sun. Apr. 8th

To MANILA

Pres. Lincoln... Jan. 17th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Madison... Jan. 31st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland... Jan. 24th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jackson... Feb. 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Wilson... Jan. 29th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren... Feb. 12th, 6 p.m.

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From Marseilles	For Shanghai and Japan
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G. METZINGER... 1st Feb.	G. METZINGER... 1st Feb.
SPHINX... 15th Feb.	SPHINX... 15th Feb.
PORTHOS... 29th Feb.	PORTHOS... 29th Feb.
From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	For Marseilles
YANG TSE (Cargo)... 27th Jan.	CHENONCEAUX... 17th Jan.
Y.A. OU (Cargo)... 25th Feb.	ANGERS... 31st Jan.
	D'ARTAGNAN... 14th Feb.
	G. METZINGER... 24th Feb.
	SPHINX... 13th Mar.
For Shanghai, Japan, and North China	For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
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for the Session 1926.

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FOR THE
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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COLIC, CONSTIPATION,
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GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA,
HEADACHE, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM.
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BRUISES, SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA,
HEADACHE, BACKACHE, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM.

COAL CHEAPER THAN OIL. PULVERISED FUEL TRIED. A VITAL EXPERIMENT IN SHIPPING.

The United States Shipping Board cargo steamer *Mercer* arrived at Rotterdam on December 7th. If the hopes are realized of the men who followed this voyage with the keenest interest there is opened by it a new chapter in the development of the greatest importance to British shipping owners and British ship owners. It makes British ships no longer dependent on oil. Coal will again come into its own. The *Mercer*, hitherto burning oil, on this voyage burned pulverised coal. Although pulverised coal has for the last two years been extensively used in industrial plants in this country, the *Mercer*, it is said, was the first vessel in the world to use that form of fuel. On the success of this experiment depends its future application, but no details have been received as yet. Stripped of technical details, the process of transforming lump coal into pulverised coal is extremely simple. The coal is carried from the bunkers by a bucket conveyor mechanically operated to the crusher room, the highest point in the boiler room, and dumped on the crusher rolls, which break the coal in the form in which it came from the mine into small pieces. These fall by gravity into a pulveriser where the coal is forced by a motor driven fan into a rapidly revolving cylinder containing steel balls. The steel balls come into contact with the coal and complete the process of pulverisation. The pulverised coal is then sucked out of the cylinder by hot air and forced into distributor pipes which supply each of the furnaces under the boilers. A mixture of hot air and pulverised coal dust is thus forced through the slots of the burner and ignites, producing a rotary flame of intense heat.

The *Mercer* recently made a steam trial of six hours at sea, and while the official report has not yet been made public, the ease and simplicity of the machinery and the quickness with which steam was raised and maintained at constant pressure aroused the unbounded enthusiasm of the engineers.

Economy.

The advantage claimed for pulverised coal over any other known form of fuel in the first place is economy. Any kind of coal, not necessarily the best steaming coal, can be used, and consequently it costs less at the mine than coal of first quality and much less than oil. It reduces boiler room and stokehold staffs. Like oil, pulverised coal is fed to the furnaces not by the laborious work of stoking, but simply by turning a regulator. Pulverised coal makes a hotter and more intense flame, thus producing steam more quickly. The *Mercer* is a vessel with a draught of 26 feet, and is fitted with three boilers of the Scotch type. On her trial trip only two boilers were used at about half her normal draught. The cost of installing pulverising machinery in the *Mercer* was £16,000, but it is claimed that this cost can be considerably reduced when the machinery is made on a large scale and comes into use generally.

In sanctioning the experiment, the Shipping Board would permit no change to be made in the boilers or other steam-producing machinery. The vessel was thus capable of using either oil or pulverised coal. If the pulverised coal was not a success the vessel can revert to oil without alteration.

In Britain.

Pulverised coal is already used in England for land boilers. Billingham, the great nitrogen fixation plant, is run exclusively on it. It has already been tested in American locomotives, but was then reported to be a partial failure.

In spite of all, that is claimed for it and proved about it, some careful observers have doubts as to its permanent utility, especially if the synthetic oil distilled from coal becomes an economic fact. Pulverised coal cannot be stored safely, and must be made fresh by crushers in front of the coal boiler. It is being used in that way in this country for the heating of furnaces for manufacturing purposes, as well as for the firing of boilers.

The powder undergoes rapid and complete combustion in the same manner as a stream of oil or gas. But the advantage is claimed for it that while it is quite as efficient as oil or gas, it is far cheaper as a means of generating heat, and in no way inferior in the matter of ease and flexibility of control. Modern systems of using pulverised fuel include four operations—pulverising, crushing, magnetic separation of iron particles, pulverising, and burning. The crude coal is first crushed to allow easy handling by mechanical conveyors; it is then passed over a magnetic separator, to remove tramp iron always present in coal; then it goes to the pulveriser, (Continued on next Column.)

BLUE MOON IN IRELAND. PLACES THAT SAW AN ECLIPSE. COPPERY DRAIN WEST COUNTY.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8th.

A blue moon at Belfast, a great disc copper-coloured at Torquay, and like tarnished brass at Plymouth—these are some of the impressions left on observers by last night's eclipse of the earth's satellite.

A battle between fog and desire from the North Sea and cloud, and rain from the Atlantic effectively eclipsed the spectacle in most parts of the British Isles. A narrow belt of fairly clear weather along which the eclipse of the moon was visible was left by the warring elements. This strip stretched from the Hebrides to north-west France, passing through Belfast, western Wales, and south-west England.

The following are telegrams from correspondents at places where the eclipse was visible:

Torquay.—At 5 o'clock many people gathered at the beach of the town. Red tins were marked for the purpose. As the obscuration commenced the more wonderful the lighting effect. Even when totally eclipsed the moon was not completely invisible. It hung in the sky like a copper-coloured disc. At times it was hidden by clouds. Observers continued to watch the spectacle until about 7 o'clock.

Polished Rim.

Plymouth.—Haze and fleecy clouds allowed only an intermittent view of the early stages of the eclipse. During totality the moon presented the appearance of a great disc of tarnished brass. Soon after 6.15, when the total eclipse ended, the moon was again hidden by clouds; when it next emerged the greater part of the face looked snaky, but the lower left-hand rim was as bright as though a musician's hand had begun to polish the disc. Again and again the moon peeped through the clouds, and every time the polished portion was larger.

Belfast.—Hundreds of people watched the spectacle. The sky was cloud-flecked, but this only added to the impressiveness. The changes of colour through grey to heliotrope were most marked, and at one time there appeared to be a blue moon.

Glasgow.—About 7 o'clock the sky cleared somewhat, and there were occasional glimpses of the moon during the last stages of the eclipse.

In which it is reduced to powder, and from there it is delivered to a hopper by means of a screw conveyor, and the hopper feeds the burner.

Oil From Coal.

The economy of pulverised coal turns one's attention inevitably to another vital problem—that of extracting oil from coal. Should we be able to make oil from coal at competitive prices, or find a substitute for oil which could be made from coal in the country, the coal industry would pass from being in a depressed state into a highly flourishing state.

It must be realized that, by existing processes, we could already make all the oil used in Great Britain at home. The making of this oil would also be a part of the total coal production of the country, and the 6 per cent difference would convert our coal industry into a highly prosperous industry. Although we could produce all the oil needed at home from British coal, it is yet impossible to do so at competitive prices. Improvements, however, are bound to come which may overcome the price problem, and, indeed, it may be stated that we are on the verge of them.

Sir Alfred Mond, Chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries, referred in a speech recently to "clean" powdered coal, which is already an improvement on the old powdered coal. Experts consider that it is possible to imagine a motor-car driven by powdered coal. The coal necessary would be less in bulk than the petrol now used. It would be far cheaper, and weight for weight more powerful. The present difficulty is the problem of designing an internal combustion engine to take powdered coal.

Speaking to a representative of the *Morning Post*, Sir Alfred Mond said: "I understand that our German friends have already constructed a Diesel engine which can take powdered coal, and that this engine is now working. This opens a great vista of new possibilities." Another expert said: "Theoretically, oil could be knocked out by powdered coal, which has a higher temperature. In the conversion of heat into work, it is the initial temperature that counts."

Hundreds of men are working frantically to solve these two problems—(1) The making of oil from coal at competitive prices, and (2) a powdered fuel to replace oil altogether. Any day success may be announced.—Morning Post.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S
STEAMER "NELLORE."

ARRIVE HONG KONG ON
15th JANUARY, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MAITA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon. Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Monday and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th February, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Jan. 1928. [578]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamers are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 16th January.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 25th January, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 8th February, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

16th January, 1928. [578]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF CALCUTTA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 23rd January, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 30th January, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods, as to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Jan. 1928. [578]

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S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ...	due here on or about the 24th Feb.
S.S. "HAVENSTEIN" ...	due here on or about the 5th Mar.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BABYER" ...	due here on or about the 22nd Mar.

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S.S. "OLDENBURG" ...	sailing from here on or about the 16th Feb.
M.S. "HAVELLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 24th Feb.
T.S. "SAARLAND" ...	sailing from here on or about the 10th Mar.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ...	sailing from here on or about the 20th Mar.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Mar. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	Apr. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 30	July 3	July 6	July 9	July 18

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPRESS OF CANADA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA" and "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Jan. 20	Jan. 22	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22
Feb. 24	Feb. 26	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 3

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GAOANPAC"
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS"

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGHBOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$120, \$112, \$102, \$92, via SAN FRANCISCO.
\$1440, \$1360, \$1260, via JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	
YAMATO MARU	Sunday, 25th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	Tuesday, 5th Mar.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.	
HARUNA MARU	Saturday, 28th Jan.
KAMO MARU	Saturday, 11th Feb.
KATORI MARU	Saturday, 25th Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 18th Jan.
MISUMI MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
MALACCA MARU	Monday, 27th Jan.
YAMATO MARU	Saturday, 11th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
GINYO MARU	Monday, 8th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
KAMATARA MARU	Thursday, 19th Jan.
NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.	
TATSUNO MARU	Friday, 10th Feb.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.	
DELAGOA MARU	Tuesday, 7th Feb.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
CEYLON MARU	Thursday, 10th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 20th Jan.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
YAMAGATA MARU (Mojik direct)	Monday, 23rd Jan.
MOJI MARU	Sunday, 22nd Jan.
MATSUNOTO MARU	Wednesday, 25th Jan.
AFSUTA MARU	Tuesday, 24th Jan.

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The S.S. "KINA"

will be loading for PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS On or about 23rd January.

Further Sailings	Expected here on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Java"	23th January	23th February
M.S. "Australia"	15th February	25th March
M.S. "Asia"	21st February	1st April
M.S. "Afrika"	21st March	30th April
M.S. "Malaya"	15th April	27th May
M.S. "Danmark"	25th May	30th June

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS NORMAL.

THROUGH CARGO DECREASED

With only twelve vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, freights manifested for ports beyond the Colony were lower than the previous day. Cargo for this port, however, remained normal.

There were 15,128 tons of general merchandise imported, of which only 3,315 tons were contributed by British steamers. The two best returns were 5,330 tons of coal by the *Shinsei Maru* No. 1 from Chikuzen, and 2,200 tons general by the *Tai Fook* from Saigon.

Through freights amounted to 9,774 tons, of which, 6,054 tons were contributed by three British vessels. The best returns were shown by the *s.s. Nellore* and the Dutch ship *Tjandak*. The former arrived from Amoy and Singapore with 4,235 tons and the latter from Dairen and Amoy with 3,720 tons. The arrivals and departures during the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	1
Dutch	1	0
Japanese	3	5
Chinese	3	2
German	0	1
American	0	1
Norwegian	0	1
Total	12	11

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changta, Feb. 7th.

Taipei, Mar. 9th.

Bank Line.

City of Madras, Jan. 24th.
City of Benares, Feb. 12th.
City of Adelaide, Feb. 13th.
City of Dunkirk, Mar. 17th.
City of Bombay, April 4th.
City of Bathurst, April 11th.
City of Carlsberg, April 14th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Imperial, to-morrow.
Yokohama, Jan. 22nd.
Trinidad, Jan. 22nd.
Antenor, Jan. 24th.
Ningchow, Feb. 2nd.
Philippines, Feb. 5th.
Tahiti, Feb. 7th.
Aeneas, Feb. 13th.
Antelope, Feb. 19th.
Achilles, Feb. 27th.
Magon, Feb. 25th.
Polyphemus, Feb. 29th.
Belshazzar, Mar. 2nd.
Colchis, Mar. 4th.
Sarpodon, Mar. 8th.
Kheus, Mar. 18th.
Triton, Mar. 18th.
Tyrone, Mar. 18th.
Mauritius, Mar. 22nd.
Eurylochus, Mar. 27th.
Automedon, April 1st.
Patroclus, April 5th.

British-India and Apecar Line.

Takada, Jan. 20th.

Sunthia, Jan. 20th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Jan. 19th.

Empress of Australia, Feb. 10th.

Dodwell & Co.

Boat Castle, Jan. 22nd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Java, Jan. 25th.

Australia, Feb. 15th.

Asia, Feb. 21st.

Afrika, Mar. 21st.

Malaya, April 15th.

Danmark, May 25th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arjuna, Jan. 24th.

Tanda, Feb. 6th.

St. Albans, Mar. 5th.

Glen Line.

Glenamoy, Jan. 20th.

Glenamoy, Jan. 27th.

Glenamoy, Feb. 2nd.

Glenamoy, Feb. 23rd.

Glenamoy, Mar. 4th.

Glenamoy, Mar. 11th.

Glenamoy, Mar. 18th.

Glenamoy, Mar. 25th.

Glenamoy, Apr. 1st.

Glenamoy, Apr. 8th.

Glenamoy, Apr. 15th.

Glenamoy, Apr. 22nd.

Glenamoy, Apr. 29th.

Glenamoy, May 6th.

Glenamoy, May 13th.

Glenamoy, May 20th.

Glenamoy, May 27th.

Glenamoy, Jun. 3rd.

Glenamoy, Jun. 10th.

Glenamoy, Jun. 17th.

Glenamoy, Jun. 24th.

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Glenamoy, Sep. 16th.

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